FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1852. [NO. 1845.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[illegible] AND GRAHAM CLUB IN OLD BLADEN.

[illegible] to previous notice, the largest [illegible] of Whigs that ever attended [illegible] meeting in Bladen assembled at [illegible] House at 11 o'clock A. M., [illegible]sday, Sept. 29, for the purpose of [illegible] a Club; when, on motion of [illegible] Cromartie, Esq., James W. Russ, was called to the Chair, and Major A. Richardson was requested to act [illegible].

[illegible] motion of Col. J. G. McDugald, the [illegible] appointed Capt. James Baker, Duncan Cromartie, A. H. Perry, John Mc[illegible] T. J. Norman, Col. N. Kelly, R. G. [illegible] and W. B. Lucas, a Committee [illegible] permanent Officers for the Club. [illegible] George Cromartie, Capt. P. L. Andres, [illegible] Gillespie, Duncan Kelly, Maj. W. [illegible] and D. B. McKeithan, a Committee [illegible] resolutions for the consideration of the Club.

The Committee on organization, after a [illegible] absence, reported through [illegible], Capt. James Baker, the [illegible] officers for the Club, viz:

President.—George Cromartie.

Vice Presidents.—R. S. Gillespie, [illegible] McLean, Col. N. Kelly, J. W. [illegible] T. O. Brown, J. J. D. Lucas, Hayes [illegible], Patrick Cromartie, W. J. Par[illegible] Hair, John Smith, and Col. [illegible].

Secretaries.—Duncan Cromartie, [illegible] Rinaldi, and A. K. Cromartie.

Executive Committee.—Dr. J. S. [illegible]son, Willie Atkinson, A. H. Perry, [illegible] Kelly, and A. J. Jones.

[illegible] on Correspondence.—Capt. [illegible] Baker, T. J. Norman, Maj. J. W. [illegible] D. N. Buie, and J. W. Cromartie.

[illegible] of Finance.—Major J. A. [illegible]son, D. Lewis, P. L. Andres, Duncan Kelly, Capt. J. B. Brown.

The report was received with great applause and unanimously adopted.

The President, on taking the Chair, [illegible] a handsome speech, showing his enthusiasm in the great cause, which was received by the Club.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, viz:

1. Resolved, That the series of resolutions adopted by the Whig National Convention meet our cordial approval, constituting as they do the Platform of the Whig party; and that we will do all in our power to perpetuate the principles therein contained.

2. Resolved, That although defeated in [illegible] in the August Election, *we are not [illegible]*; but strong in the confidence [illegible] leader who has ever led to victory, [illegible] battle-cry is "Charge again, Boys!"

3. Resolved, That as citizens of the common country, we are proud of [illegible] Scott, the unrivalled commander, [illegible] distinguished civilian, the devoted patriot, the enlightened statesman, the gallant [illegible] humane soldier,—who in every [illegible] has been eminently successful,—[illegible] in himself all the elements of [illegible]ness and dignity of character, [illegible] genius is the glory of his country [illegible] the common property of its citizens.

4. Resolved, That in the ability, patriotism and sound discretion of William A. [illegible], we have all confidence, and recommend him to the support of the American [illegible] as in every respect capable to discharge the duties of the second office in their gift.

5. Resolved, That the Whigs of "old [illegible]" desiring to unite and direct the strength of the party to the ballot-box [illegible], in support of those measures [illegible] believe tend most directly to [illegible] character and advance the happiness of the American People, do cheerfully [illegible] to the call of their friends [illegible] sections of the country, and themselves [illegible] again upon the country at [illegible] to the support of Winfield [illegible] William A. Graham: and to [illegible] of North Carolina especially [illegible] for "a long pull, a strong [illegible] pull altogether."

[illegible] were made for the reception [illegible] and the adoption of the resolutions, which, after a second reading, [illegible] unanimously adopted amid tremendous [illegible] and loud cheers.

[illegible] then made for Duncan Kelly, [illegible] who responded in a beautiful [illegible]. He commenced by saying that [illegible] made a political speech, but [illegible] duty of him, he [illegible] worthy of any supporter of [illegible] Scott to decline. He then proceeded [illegible] the inconsistencies of our [illegible] urged the claims of our [illegible] with an earnestness which [illegible] much applause. Our friend's [illegible] reflects much credit on him, [illegible] will hear him oftener.

[illegible] A. Richardson was then called [illegible] usual style entertained the [illegible] his eloquent and patriotic [illegible]. The Major is one of the Assistant [illegible] this county. We cannot [illegible] through his able effort, but [illegible] "old Bladen" could have [illegible]. He has, however, made appointments to address our citizens in every [illegible] county. We hope every [illegible] his appointments, and [illegible] with him the facts which he [illegible] satisfaction is not given why [illegible] Graham are preferable to Pierce [illegible] prejudice is immovable.

[illegible] Baker then introduced the [illegible] resolution, with some high-toned [illegible] for its adoption, which was adopted [illegible] applause, viz:

[illegible] That John Kerr of Caswell, [illegible] ability and self-sacrifice on [illegible] Whig principles,—his manly, [illegible] independent course in canvassing [illegible] has endeared himself to [illegible] true Whig of the State; [illegible] him our most grateful acknowledgments for his able service in behalf of [illegible] principles.

[illegible] was then called for, who amidst enthusiastic cheering proceeded to the stand. We regret that we cannot report the speech at length: a more effective, able, and eloquent appeal to Scott and Graham Whigs, we have not had the pleasure of hearing since the campaign has opened. He boldly proclaimed himself a Scott and Graham Whig, and went on to examine and contrast the platforms of the two parties,—setting forth in glowing characters the unsoundness and inconsistency of the Democratic platform; showing it to be conclusively the special handicraft of Benj'n F. Hallett, and diversified enough in its arrangement to suit the fastidious tastes of all who support the Pierce and King ticket. Loud and repeated applause followed his nice dissection of the resolutions seriatim; while his facts adduced well supported his declarations. In speaking of the two candidates who have placed themselves on the platform, he did not stoop to the billingsgate language of a demagogue, but in chaste and racy language reviewed their course and showed their antagonistic positions. His array of facts shews him to be a politician well posted up.

He next proceeded to the Whig platform, shewing its entire soundness, embodying those conservative Whig principles for which a Clay fought and a noble life was sacrificed;—a platform comprehensive enough for all National Whigs to stand upon, but no planks in it for Abolitionists and Free-soilers. He showed to the satisfaction of all, that Scott had placed himself firmly and uncompromisingly upon the platform; that he was a safe man for the South; and in a tone of animation asked, what better evidence need be required than that the favorite son of North Carolina was found on the ticket with him? Leaving the platform, he proceeded to shew the claims of the Whig candidates to the Presidency,—showing Winfield Scott as eminently entitled to the consideration of his countrymen as a civilian, and deserving their endless gratitude and commanding the highest admiration for his brilliant and unparalleled military achievements: a hero of many well-contested fields; a life of long and arduous service for his country—meriting at the hands of his fellow-citizens the elevation to the distinguished office for which he is a candidate,—deserved by a well-earned national reputation. He introduced him with the magic of a logician proclaiming in his Castle Garden speech,—I am for no North, no South, no East, no West; but for my whole country. [Great cheering.] It was with the true pride of a North Carolinian he spoke of Wm. A. Graham, the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The son of a revolutionary ancestor, who has risen to high position by a course of sterling integrity and patriotism; who has been repeatedly tried and ever found faithful; and whose claims to the high position now expected for him are worth, patriotism, and long and faithful service in the various departments in which he has been placed.

I would most gladly further report Col. McDugald in his remarks, as seldom it happens a speech so admirably conceived and tastefully delivered is listened to on any occasion. But one word: I had forgotten to say the negative claims of Pierce and King were set forth in a manner I shall never forget.—[*Reported.*]

On motion of John H. Currie, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Club be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Wilmington Herald and other Whig papers please copy.

It was then announced by the President that the Scott and Graham Pole and Flag would be raised at 8 o'clock P. M., and on motion the Club adjourned with three hearty cheers for Scott and Graham,—to meet again on Monday evening the 11th October, being Court week.

At 8 o'clock the Club assembled in front of the Court House door, where the Scott and Graham Pole now stands, majestically bearing to the breeze a Flag which is indeed beautiful and dedicated to a glorious cause.

The Flag was prepared by the gallant Whitfield of Fayetteville, and is decidedly the neatest we ever saw. Many thanks to Mr. Whitfield from "old Bladen." A Pine Pole 70 feet high was selected as the native growth of North Carolina—as truly emblematic of our Graham—and is surely the prettiest pine ever cut; there is not a crook in it: just like Winfield Scott and his consistency—"straightforward." Indeed the Pole looks like it grew where it is, as we only trimmed off the limbs, leaving its smooth bark untouched. We cannot well describe the Flag: here it waves to the winds with the inscription:

"OLD BLADEN FOREVER."

"NORTH CAROLINA FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM."

"UNION AND COMPROMISE."

"Be firm, Boys, and steady!"

After the Pole was erected, William K. Fay, a youth of eighteen, climbed up to to the Flag and there announced "Three cheers for Scott and Graham." They were given in a spirit that ensures victory.

Maj. John W. Ellis was then called for loudly, who replied most happily in a speech, dedicating our efforts, the Pole and Flag, to a cause and to patriots (as the Major said) which should never fall while he had strength to bear them up. Mr. Ellis is a young gentleman of fine intellect. He said in his speech that he had never before made a public speech or publicly declared his politics: he had not time to do it then; but "I am a Whig, and a Scott and Graham Whig." [Three cheers.] Upon the whole, the young Major's effort was the best conceived and best timed speech we ever heard from a young gentleman, and we doubt whether any one could have talked better. He is destined, with a never-dying energy, to be one of the most useful citizens old Bladen has ever produced. It is just to him to say, that his efforts for an education will in due time be appreciated by every body.—Go on, no danger but you will succeed.

Three cheers were then given for Scott and Graham, and three more for John Kerr, and three for the old North State, and the crowd dispersed at 12 o'clock in the finest spirits. During the raising of the Pole and Flag, barrels of Rosin were lighted up in the streets, which cast a fine reflection upon the Flag. We are all right here, and no mistake.

GEORGE CROMARTIE,
President Scott and Graham Club.

DUNCAN CROMARTIE,
A. K. CROMARTIE,
W. S. RINALDI, } Secretaries.

A PIERCE SPEECH.

That same Col. Haynes, who delivered that strong Pierce speech at the Free-Soil Convention at Pittsburg, has taken the stump for his friend in the interior of New York. The New York Express gives us a sketch of a speech recently made by him in Orange county, New York, which may serve to open Southern eyes to the Yankee game. We copy the speech:

Col. Haynes ascended the platform amid a hurricane of cheers, and said—Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens you have done me the honor not only of asking me to address this meeting, but also by your language in that call, have endorsed the sentiments which I avow in my advocacy of the election of Franklin Pierce. When I made a speech at Pittsburgh recently, I did not expect that it would be published in the South; but although in that I was mistaken, yet I think we may safely express our opinions here in the privacy of our native fastness, without the eye of publicity prying in to discover us. Here there are no reporters to mis-interpret our words in behalf of our great champion.—You have already heard the claims of Gen. Scott urged to-day. The gentlemen who spoke before the Whig meeting adjourned, spoke no doubt very ably, but certainly very little to the purpose; their topic being in the main, men, not principles. None but the basest will attempt to rob Gen. Scott of any one of his many and blood-bought honors. No intelligent sane man will, for a moment question the bravery, integrity and magnanimity of the Whig candidate. We differ with General Scott and his party on important principles. In the first place, he was born and educated in the South, in the atmosphere of slavery. Neither has he at any time expressed himself directly or indirectly opposed to the institution of slavery; pending the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law he was acting as Secretary of War, and gave his entire influence in favor of that most infamous measure. It must also be fresh in the memories of most of you, that he co-operated with the exploded Union Safety Committee. Nor do my objections to Gen. Scott end here. For it is a fact well known that he treats his Protestant fellow-countrymen with no more favor than the Papists. Indeed, one of the most vaunted of his great actions is, that while a prisoner himself on board a British man-of-war, he ventured his own life to save the lives of a few Papist Irishmen. Gen. Scott, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, tolerates the celebration of the Mass at all the military stations. After conquering Mexico, he even permitted the Roman Catholic soldiers to kneel to the Host as it passed. He and his party are in favor of internal improvements by the Federal Government; a protective tariff; a National Bank, and the distribution of the public lands to actual settlers. All of which measures every Democrat who has a regard for the success of his party is bound to oppose. They also, you know, are the men who advocate separate appropriations for the support of Catholic Schools in the State of New York. These are my principal objections to Gen. Scott and his party. I now turn to Gen. Pierce, your candidate and mine, and take a look at his principles. He was born and reared in a free State, and educated in the true doctrines of freedom; neither was he ever fondled nor nursed by a slave woman. Deeply imbued with the principles of liberty, he has boldly and emphatically said, that he "abhorred and loathed slavery." When the Southern Rights party interrogated both the Presidential candidates, Gen. Scott replied, but Gen. Pierce treated them with silent contempt. Franklin Pierce has the honor of belonging to a State, which can boast of having sent to the United States that indomitable champion of human rights, John P. Hale. He has both in and out of Congress opposed internal improvements, a United States Bank, and a protective tariff. He is the leader of the New Hampshire Democracy—a State in which Popery cannot raise its hydra-head; there, no Papist is allowed to hold office, and their exclusion from the Legislature of the State is solely owing to the efforts of Franklin Pierce and his party. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, which of these two will you elect, the man who has always been opposed to Popery, or the man who tolerates it? (Loud cries of "Pierce, Pierce.") I feel proud of that declaration, gentlemen. (Here a gentleman asked the speaker if the Democratic party were not now in favor of internal improvements?)—They are *not* in favor of internal improvements.

In reply to a person who asked the speaker whether he was in favor of the Baltimore platform, he said, I execrate that platform; platforms do not amount to anything, and I can tell you, sir, that if you live two years from this time you will find the truth of what I say. Do you suppose, said he, that I would vote for any man likely to carry out the principles of that platform? Franklin Pierce will not carry out those principles. Will those I now address carry out those principles? Will the Northern Democracy execute the Fugitive Slave law—(Cries of never! never!) Will you vote for any man in favor of that measure? [No, no,] Do you wish to have that law repealed? [Yes, yes.] The speaker here gave an elaborate description of the "horrors of slavery," and worked considerably on the imaginations of his hearers. [A Whig now demanded leave to refute some arguments of the speaker, but was ruled "out of order,"] Gentlemen, the only hope of the Democracy to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and to effect the overthrow of slavery in all parts of the Union, is to elevate Franklin Pierce to the Presidential chair. By this elevation the Democratic party becomes ascendant; and no more vessels laden with slave-cut wood, shall glide up the Hudson, to the detriment of your labor and mine. (He now read over a long list of Free Soilers pledged to the support of Franklin Pierce, on free-soil grounds.) It is your duty, and the duty of the party, to rally to the support of our candidate. It is only by gaining the control of the offices that we can ever hope to effect a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law—(Cheers.) You have, now, heard my sentiments; are they also your's? (Yes, yes.) I now call for any resolutions that may be prepared, expressive of the sense of this meeting. A series of resolutions were here read to the following effect:—

1. Resolved, That as Gen. Scott is, by birth and education, a Southern man, and a Whig, no Democrat ought to vote for him.

2. Resolved, That this meeting will oppose all schemes for Internal Improvement by the General Government; the establishment of a United States Bank, or increasing the duties on imported goods.

3. Resolved, That all American Protestants should cordially sustain Franklin Pierce.

4. Resolved, That the only hope of the Northern Democracy is, to follow the noble example of Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, B. F. Butler, H. B. Stanton, Gilbert Deane and Watson G. Haynes, and thousands of other Free-Soilers, and support Franklin Pierce, as the surest means of effecting a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, by giving a Northern man the control of all the important offices of the Government.

(Signed) LEWIS SHELDEN, Ch'n.
NATHANIEL BROOKE, Secretary.

These resolutions being submitted to the meeting, were passed unanimously amid much cheering.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We copy the Register's account of the organization of the two Houses.

We rejoice at the election of an able and sound Whig as Speaker of the House, and of well qualified Whigs, (with the exception of Assistant Doorkeeper, who is a Loco,) for the other officers of that House. We learn that Mr. Kendall of Stanly county was nominated for Assistant Doorkeeper; but several Whigs voted for Webster, who had served in the same capacity in the last Legislature.

As to the Senate, one cannot but admire the summary mode by which Mr. Hoke, Senator from Lincoln, proposed to settle the contested election case. Two gentlemen present certificates of election precisely alike. Neither Mr. Hoke nor any other Senator has any evidence, except those certificates, as to which of the two has the right to the seat. But Mr. Hoke instantly offers a resolution to give the seat to Mr. Shaw! If this is not electing a Senator for the people of Camden and Currituck, we should like to know what it is. It is the most bold instance of legislation for *party*, in a mere question of fact,—the most thorough contempt of every consideration of justice and propriety, that we recollect to have met with. Well might Mr. Gilmer ask, what information Mr. Hoke had beyond that in possession of the Senate?

Private letters from Raleigh inform us that Mr. Clingman is there. It was rumored that he was to make a speech to the Pierce and King Club on Monday night last; that a committee had waited on him, and he was present until nearly the close of the meeting, when he was loudly called for, but, although seen just a moment before, he was nowhere to be found! It is reported that he will certainly come out in a day or two for Pierce and King.

Our letters speak with indignation of Mr. Dobbin's speech to the same Club, as altogether unworthy of a gentleman of Mr. Dobbin's standing. It has lowered him very much in the estimation of moderate Whigs.

It is rumored that Dr. Blow of Pitt, and Mr. Mills of Rutherford, will not act generally with the Whigs. If so, the Locofoco majority on joint ballot will be decisive.

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—It will be seen by the advertisement that a semi-annual Dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared by the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. Besides which, 10 per cent. of the receipts has been reserved for renewal and repairs of the road.

This dividend is on the new as well as the old stock, though no part of the road made by the new stock has come into use.

The receipts for the month of September are among the largest in any one month. The amount not exactly ascertained.

For the first six days of the present month, the receipts at the Fayetteville toll gate have averaged $50 a day.

At Richmond Superior Court, last week, W. W. Boyd was tried for the murder of Col. Martin Pickett, at Wadesborough, a few weeks ago. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded and imprisoned for twelve months. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Strange, and Richard A. Caldwell, Esq., and the defence by A. Little, P. H. Winston, and G. C. Mendenhall, Esqs. The trial occupied Thursday and Friday, and the Jury were out till 10 o'clock on Saturday.

THE DOUBLE FACE.—We refer the reader to the most remarkable speech of Mr. Haynes, a stump orator in New York in favor of the Van Buren candidate for President; and to the resolutions of the meeting which he addressed at Fort Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y.

It will be seen that the resolutions affirm that the *only hope* of a repeal of the fugitive slave law is by *uniting with the Van Burens and other abolitionists in support of Franklin Pierce.*

It will also be seen, that the principal orator on the occasion said that he did not expect a former speech of his at Pittsburg "would have been published at the South." No. He advocated Pierce on free soil grounds; but he did not want the Southern people to hear of it; for in the South Pierce is supported as a friend to the South. At Fort Montgomery, however, *he ventured to speak out*, for the reason that there, in their "native fastnesses," he supposed there was *no eye of publicity to pry in upon him.* It will be seen that he was mistaken. His speech is duly reported in the N. Y. Express, and the real grounds on which the Van Buren abolitionists at the North support Pierce are divulged.

Read the speech! See what this free soiler has to say against Scott! What he has to urge in favor of Pierce! And what he says of the Locofoco Platform! And then make up your minds which of these two candidates Southern people ought to vote for for President.

"I have no HESITATION in saying that I consider *Slavery* a SOCIAL and POLITICAL EVIL, and MOST SINCERELY WISH *it had no existence on the face of the earth!*"

The above extract from a speech of Franklin Pierce, whilst he was in Congress, has been published in many Whig papers, and as it was found to be damaging this pretended friend of the South, the Locos have endeavored to deny its truth. The Standard recently asserted that it was not to be found in the Congressional Globe, 2d Session 25th Congress, page 54. And even Col. Person, in his speech here on Saturday last, made a similar assertion.—A simple statement of facts will show to what a wretched quibble, to give it the mildest appellation, the Standard and Col. Person have resorted—conduct which might naturally be expected from the Standard, but not from Col. Person.

The Congressional Globe is divided into two parts—one called the Congressional Globe, in which are published the proceedings of Congress and such of the speeches as either require no revision, or are promptly revised by the speaker and at once handed to the publisher. The other part is called the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, in which are published such speeches as are retained for revision at the speaker's leisure. The speech of Pierce is one of this latter class. It appears in the *Appendix* to the Congressional Globe, 2d Session 25th Congress, page 54.

The Standard and Col. Person affirm that they have examined the *Congressional Globe* at page 54, and find that there is no such speech there. They say nothing about the *Appendix*, of course. They know that the speech is *there*, but they have set out with a deliberate determination to pervert the truth and deceive the people, by making a denial only as to the Globe, well knowing that the speech was delivered, and was published with Pierce's approbation, after his deliberate revision.

A similar attempt was made in this place some months ago, by persons who professed to have examined the *Globe* at page 54. But the same persons no doubt found the speech in the *Appendix*, and thereupon dropped the subject. It did not get into the Carolinian, we believe.—It is not every one that has access to these Congressional Globes. We have none so far back. But every member of Congress is furnished with them; and of course they are in Mr. Dobbin's possession. *We challenge an investigation of them, and a denial of the fact that Pierce's speech, with the above declaration in it, is there!*

We are assured by the Raleigh Register that that declaration may be found in a speech of Franklin Pierce, delivered in the Senate of the U. States, in 1838, published in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe of that year, page 54. Who will deny this? Will Col. Person?

The attempt to exonerate Pierce from this charge, by means of a *quibble*, shows that the Locofocos cannot *defend* the sentiment of their candidate. *They dare not do it!*

"The Van Burens have succumbed to the democratic party, and have renounced hostility to the fugitive slave law."
N. Carolinian.

Have they? Where is the evidence?—The attempt is made by the Carolinian and the Southern Locofoco papers generally, to produce the impression that the Van Burens, who are ardent and *active* supporters of Pierce and King, are *now* sound upon the slavery question. Let us see: John Van Buren delivered a speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 20th ultimo. The Traveller, (not a party paper,) says:

"He declared himself in favor of Pierce and King, alluded to the Buffalo platform, and said that *he had always been opposed to the relations between master and slave, and had always been in favor of abolishing slavery.*"

The Boston *Commonwealth*, in its report of the same speech, attributes to John Van Buren the following passages:

"As he had before had occasion to say, he wished the country to know that he supported Pierce and King, and gave in his adhesion to their principles. Yet, while he said so, he wished it distinctly understood that he had always been, and was now, opposed to that relation described as human slavery. *He had always been, and was now, an earnest advocate of the National Government's abolishing slavery wherever it had the power.*"

Such is the man who has "succumbed to the democratic party, and renounced hostility," &c. who is now *the most active electioneerer for Pierce and King in the United States!*

What do Southern people think of that, and of the endorsement of such a man by Southern Locofoco papers and orators?

LECTURE ON EDITORIAL DUTIES, BY A LAWYER.—*Satan reproving Sin—Pot calling Kettle black.*—When one enters a Court, it is with the expectation of finding one Lawyer engaged in endeavoring to exclude truthful evidence on some technical grounds, and his opponent endeavoring to worm out something to give an ex parte (not to say false) coloring to the facts. Each is endeavoring to get *justice* for his client, by suppressing the truth or by eliciting a falsehood. In nine cases out of ten, he who goes to a Court with such an expectation will not be disappointed.

A lecture to Editors comes with peculiar grace from one who practices at such a forum.

In his speech on Saturday last, Col. Person proclaimed the "falsehood" of an article which, he said, first appeared in this State in the Raleigh Register. He went on to say, that the Register had, he was aware, copied the article from some other paper, "but it was an Editor's duty to ascertain the truth of what he published."

This is strange doctrine. If an Editor has to stop to examine testimony as to any fact or article of news which comes to him in one of his exchange papers, or from one who writes to him from a distance, there is an end of publishing news. The idea is ridiculous. What it is the duty of an Editor to do, is, to have reliable authority for what he publishes; to publish nothing but what he believes to be true; and to correct promptly any error into which, notwithstanding all this care, he may be led.

Now as to the case in question. The Register copied from the National Intelligencer of Jan'y 5, 1839, an account of Pierce's vote against laying on the table a motion to receive an abolition petition presented by Mr. McKean. Every Southern man who voted, and some Northern men, voted *for* laying on the table. Pierce and 13 other Northern men, voted *against* it. Among those who voted in opposition to Mr. Pierce, were Messrs. Calhoun, King, and Strange. Now this vote has never been contradicted, within our knowledge, until Col. Person contradicted it in this town on Saturday last. *We have no doubt of its entire truth*, as published in this and other papers repeatedly from the National Intelligencer. That paper is not in the habit of giving false accounts of the doings of Congress.

Now when an Editor has such authority for a statement, we deny that he is under any obligation to inform himself further as to its truth, unless it be questioned, and then it is his business to inquire about it. As we have done in this case.

Col. Person, (unconsciously to himself no doubt, but not so to the Editor of the Carolinian,) gave the latter a hard pill in laying down the law for the regulation of Editors. The Carolinian published a statement that Gen. Scott had surrendered **7640** men to about 800 British, in the war of 1812. The paper from which the Carolinian copied said it was 764 men. The Carolinian, instead of ascertaining the fact, (as Col. Person said it was his duty to have done,)—instead of consulting a History of the war of 1812, which would have shown him that it was only 293 men who were surrendered to 800, after a hard battle; not satisfied with 764, magnified the number ten-fold. It never yet, we believe stated the truth of the matter; but has left its readers to suppose that Scott really surrendered 764 men to 800.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday, (Monday,) being the day fixed, by direction of the Council of State, and subsequent Proclamation of the Governor, for a Special Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, the two Houses assembled at the Capitol, as annouced below.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons was called to order, at 12 o'clock, M., by Perrin Busbee, Esq., Chief Clerk, and all the members, except Messrs. Bynum and Lockhart, of Northampton, Lyon, of Orange, Reid, of Duplin, Phelps, of Washington, Jones, of Tyrrell, and Norfleet, of Edgecombe, appearing, the usual oaths of qualification were administered by William R. Poole, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Wake.

This tedious process over, Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, moved that the House proceed to its further organization, by electing a Speaker, and nominated therefor John Baxter, of the county of Henderson.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, added to the nomination the name of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland.

Mr. Avery, of Burke, first moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, on the ground that several members were absent, which was negatived by a vote of Ayes 52, Noes 59; and subsequently moved an adjournment until 3 o'clock, P. M., which was also voted down. After some conversation, in which Mr. Avery advocated and Mr. Puryear, of Surry, resisted an adjournment, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result:

For Mr. Baxter	60.
For Mr. Dobbin	51.

So Mr. Baxter was accordingly declared elected, and conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cherry, and Hill, of Caswell.

Mr. Blow then introduced the following Resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That Perrin Busbee, Esq. be appointed Principal, and J. R. Dodge, Esq., Reading Clerk of this House.

A division of the question was called for; and the question coming up upon striking out the name of Mr. Busbee, the vote was taken and resulted, Ayes 57, Noes 54. This vote was the same as the vote for Speaker, except that Messrs. Blow, Styles and Mills voted in the negative.

Mr. Puryear now moved to insert the name of Stephen D. Pool, of Pasquotank, which was carried by a vote of Ayes 58; Noes 53. Vote same as above, except that Mr. Styles voted in the affirmative.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the Resolution, as amended, it *was* adopted; and Messrs. Pool and Dodge assumed their respective stations.

Mr. Spruill next moved that the House proceed to the election of Principal Doorkeeper, and nominated for that post, W. R. Lovell, of Surry. Mr. Lovell was elected; and for Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. Webster, the incumbent, was chosen.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Hill, Principal Clerk.

When the Senatorial District of Currituck and Camden was called, Messrs. Shaw and Barnard—(each having a certificate of Election, from the Sheriffs of their respective Counties, arising from causes which we have hitherto noticed, and which we shall doubtless have occasion to allude to hereafter,)—both presented their credentials; when

Col. Joyner, of Halifax, to meet, he said, at the threshold, a difficulty which circumstances indicated was more than likely to occur, objected to the present consideration of the right or claims of either gentleman to a seat in the Senate. The members had not yet been sworn, and were consequently incapable of deciding upon the case.

Mr. Edwards, of Warren, concurred in the view of Col. Joyner; and, on motion, the entire matter was laid over until an organization had been perfected.

A quorum of members appearing, they were duly sworn in by Wm. Thompson, J. P., of this City. The absentees were, Messrs. Washington, of Craven, Person, of Northampton, McCleese, of Tyrrell, Speight, of Greene, and McMillan, of Onslow.

Mr. Bower, of Ashe, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated therefor the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren; and Mr. Bynum added the name of Col. Joyner. The Senate voted as follows:

For Mr. Edwards	23.
For Col. Joyner	19.

Upon being escorted to the Chair, the Speaker returned his acknowledgments in a graceful and appropriate manner.

Mr. Lillington next moved that John Hill and Geo. E. B. Singeltary be re-appointed Clerks of the Senate. Mr. Hoke demanded the Ayes and Noes, which resulted, Ayes 35;—Noes 9.

Mr. Bower moved that James Page be appointed Principal Doorkeeper. Carried. Mr. Hoke nominated Patrick McGowan for Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. Berry, Thos. Anderson, and Mr. Bynum, Green Hill. Mr. McGowan was elected.

Mr. Bower now moved that the credentials of H. M. Shaw, claiming to be Senator elect from Camden and Currituck, be now read. Whereupon the Clerk proceeded to read them, and, also, those of John Barnard, Esq., likewise claiming to be Senator elect from the same Counties. After which Mr. Hoke offered a Resolution, to the effect that H. M. Shaw was duly elected to represent said District.

Mr. Gilmer desired to know if the Senator from Lincoln had *any other* reasons for his resolution, except the evidence before the Senate, and, if so, he wished to know what they were. He then went on to give his resons why the Resolution should not pass.

Mr. Woodfin seconded the remarks of Mr. Gilmer, and concluded by offering an amendment providing for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. Caldwell expressed himself in favor of the original resolution; and, pending the consideration of the subject, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Thomas, adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock.

The Hon. David Outlaw addressed the Whigs of Bertie in behalf of Scott and Graham last week.—*Raleigh Register.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 2d inst., Mrs. JANE McNEILL GILCHRIST, aged 31 years, consort of John A. Gilchrist, and daughter of Malcom and Annabella Buie, deceased, formerly of Moore county. She was a kind mother and affectionate wife. She leaves a kind husband, four small children and numerous friends to mourn their loss. But we hope what is loss to them is gain to her, as she was a sincere christian and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.—*Com.*

On Little River, in this county, on Saturday morning last, Mr. JOHN McPHAIL, aged 7[illegible], a native of the Isle of Jura, Scotland, and a resident of this county for the last 1[illegible] years.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

AN UNLUCKY HERO.

We never saw people show such a *penchant* for Heroes as the self-styled Democracy. At the Baltimore Convention six or seven of their most prominent candidate were titular *Generals*. There was *General* Butler, *General* Houston, *General* Lane, *General* Wool, *General* Pillow, *General* Cass, and *General* Pierce—all put together not equal to one real *General*;—but the Democracy went for them with a rush, and chose the most illustrious of them all for their standard-bearer. As soon as the nomination was made, he was proclaimed the conqueror of Mexico—the mighty Hero of the glorious battle at the National Bridge—the stormer of Contreras—the God of war upon the field of Churubusco. But after a little while documents were explored, and it was ascertained that, by his own showing as well as that of the General-in-Chief and the Generals of Divisions, he *never was under fire*, during the whole campaign. When these developments were made, the Democracy began to draw in their horns, and protest that they did not run Pierce as a *General*—Oh! no! they had not thought of such a thing—it was his rare accomplishments as a statesman that endeared him to their hearts. But his career as a civilian being explored, and being found as barren of usefulness as his military career was of glory, they have begun to fall back upon his imaginary gunpowder reputation, and again he looms as a Hero. The Enquirer, which for months past, was content with the title of plain *Mister* Pierce, has again dignified him with the appellation of *General*. The Democratic press generally, have adopted the same course, and in a late number of the Milledgeville (Ga.) Union, we find his military glories thus paraded in stupendous capitals:

At the call of his Country, in time of War!
IN 1847,
On the breaking out of the War with Mexico,
he immediately
VOLUNTEERED AS A COMMON SOLDIER.
And drilled in the ranks as such.
In the same year he was
APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL,
BY PRESIDENT POLK.
In the same year
He fought gallantly at the battles of
CONTRERAS,
CHURUBUSCO,
MOLINO DEL REY, and
GARITA DE BELIN.
Receiving the plaudits of Generals SCOTT,
WORTH and PILLOW, as well as of all his
brother officers and soldiers, for his
conduct and bravery; and on
the capture of the city of
Mexico, and the virtual
CLOSE OF THE WAR,
RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION,
And returned to his home and the practice of
his profession, in which he has continued,
loved, honored, and respected
by all who
knew him, until
1852,
When he was unanimously nominated, by the
National Democratic Convention,
at Baltimore, for
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We were content to let his mortifying misadventures in Mexico pass without further notice; but as long his partizans persist in representing him a Hero, so long will we persist in repeating the record. We therefore affirm, on the authority of the official documents, Gen. Pierce's among the number the number, that he did not *fight at all* at either of the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino Del Rey, or Garita de Belin. At Contreras, he fell from his horse or with his horse, the evening of 19th August, while moving his Brigade into position, preparatory to the attack which was to be made next morning. He says himself that he was nursed by Dr. Ritchie, a surgeon attached to his command; and at one o'clock next morning, 20th, General Twiggs with Captain Lee came to his bivouac, with orders from the General-in-Chief, to assemble all the forces in his immediate neighborhood, and occupy a position in order to make a diversion in favor of General Smith who was to storm the enemy's works at *dawn of day*. "*Being myself unable to keep my saddle or to walk, in consequence of a serious injury from the fall of my horse the day before, the command of this force devolved upon Col. Ransom, 9th Infantry.*" At *one o'clock*, he was unable to keep his saddle or to walk; *at dawn* Persifer Smith storms Contreras, which did not take 20 minutes—and then says Pierce:—"After the rout of the enemy at this point, *my command*, in common with other troops, followed the *retiring* enemy into the town of San Angel." He could not walk or set a horse at 1 o'clock—at 20 minutes after dawn, when the fighting was over, and the enemy flying, he was well enough to join in the pursuit. That was a marvellous rapid recovery from a deplorable state of prostration!

But the enemy made a pause at Churubusco—and Pierce paused too. He and Shields were ordered to take the enemy in rear of their right. Shields says, as he and Pierce were advancing to overtake their men, they came to a deep ditch—he succeeded in getting over, but Pierce and his horse both fell into the ditch and rolled over, and he left them there. Pierce, we suppose, extricated himself and followed on, but before he got under fire his usual luck overtook him, for in his report he says: "I fell, (faint from exhaustion and pain) *a few yards from the severest fire of the* enemy's line, where he lay, as Gen. Cullom remarked, "like an old sullen Possum," until he was borne from the field. But it is to be observed, that while he was down, he was not insensible of what was going on. He says he fell upon "a bank," and "although in a position to observe the general gallant conduct of my Brigade, I cannot speak of the individual bearing of my officers and men, so much from personal observation as from the reports of my staff," etc. He was not therefore insensible, and his faint might not be a *real* one, as General Pillow has since maintained.—He *observed* the general good conduct of his Brigade, but could not speak of the individual bearing, etc.

So much for Contreras and Churubusco. Although so much disabled on the 20th, the next day he was well enough to act as Commissioner to treat for an armistice.

On the 8th of September, the battle of Molino del Rey was fought by Worth and Cadwallader. Pierce and Riley's brigades were ordered up; but, says Scott, "the battle was won just as Brigadier General Pierce reached the ground." Worth said the battle had been won an hour before Pierce reached the ground. So much for his gallant fighting at Molino del Rey.

As to his achievements at Chapultepec, we have his own account. On the 12th, his brigade, of which he was then in command, was ordered to make a movement "immediately under the guns of Chapultepec." "Previous to this movement, I was compelled *to leave the field in consequence of severe indisposition*, which confined me to my bed during the 13th, and of course deprived me of the satisfaction of participating with my brigade in the glorious achievements of that day." A very timely indisposition, which continued all of the 13th—the day Chapultepec was stormed—and only ceased the morning of the 14th at 4 o'clock, when the fighting was over! So much for Chapultepec. Now for that battle of the *Garita de Belin*—displayed in capitals by the Locofocos. Pierce himself says: "At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, (the day after Chapultepec, observe you,) I rejoined that portion of my brigade (9th regiment) then acting under the orders of Major Gen. Quitman, at the *Garita* on the Tacubaya road—(this was the *Garita de Belin.*) *In this position, I remained until the news of the surrender of the city was communicated to Gen. Quitman,*" &c. Not a word about any fighting—for the fighting was over before Gen. Pierce reached the gate, and propositions for surrender had already been made!

So all his gallant battles, when tested by the record, consist in falling from or with his horse before the commencement of one action, fainting at the beginning of another, "a few yards from the severest fire of the enemy's line,"—taken with severe indisposition and compelled to leave the field, just before another commenced, reaching the ground an hour after another was over—and after lying sick 24 hours, while the battle raged, getting well enough to report himself for duty just as the city surrendered and the war was ended.

If that constitutes a Hero, Gen. Pierce is one.

PIERCE'S HOME VIEWS.

The Richmond Whig publishes a letter from Concord N. H., (Gen. Pierce's place of residence,) from which we make the following extracts:—

I have been much amused in witnessing the controversy about Gen. Pierce's *New Boston Speech*, which has been going on in the "Sunny South," for quite a long time past; and at no time do I believe there have been ten intelligent men in this State, who really doubted the facts as published by the Independent Democrat of this place, and by the Manchester Democrat, at or near the time of its delivery; and yet shrewd and managing men can procure the names of well-meaning people who were at the meeting to papers saying that they do not remember to have heard him use such language. He was often in the habit of talking in the same strain when addressing meetings of his political friends, for since the election of 1848, the Democracy of this State have been much inclined to cut loose from the South.

The New Hampshire Patriot is the mouth-piece of Gen. Pierce, and is emphatically his organ. It utters not a word which he does not approve. His law office is up the same stairs that leads to the Editorial room, and they are both upon the same floor; and I dare say he spends, year in and year out, more hours in the Editorial Room of the New Hampshire Patriot than he spends in his own office. Indeed, the Patriot is the same in all its principles, as it would be were he its Editor.

Now, I will show how the New Hampshire Patriot has talked since the election of 1848, and then you will better understand why General Pierce talked as he did at New Boston.

In the Patriot of November 16, 1848, in an article under the caption of "THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION," are the following expressions:

"His (Gen. Taylor's) election is the result of a most astonishing combination between Slavery and Abolitionism, aided materially by the 'Freesoil' cheat into which many honest opponents of Slavery were led by designing demagogues. It is emphatically a triumph of the Slave interest, however it may have been effected.—Sectional feelings and interests have carried almost the whole South against Gen. Cass, against the Northern Democracy, against the reasonable and constitutional opponents of Slavery."

Again, in the same article, the Patriot says:

"A victory thus won, must be short-lived and fatal in its results. A defeat thus caused, can do the Democracy no permanent injury. A few States at the South, led away by a fatal delusion in regard to Slavery, may be lost to them now and forever; but their place will be more than supplied by the increase which this defection at the South, and its known causes, will secure to us in the North and West; and the federal gains in the South, necessarily temporary as they may be, will be more than balanced by the losses which their *shameless union with Slavery is sure to cost them at the North.*"

In the Patriot of November 23, 1848, the Southern Democrats are accused of going for Gen. Taylor, because they were "mindful only of the perpetuity and extension of their black and putrid system of Slavery." In the same article the Patriot says the conduct of the South has filled them with surprise, "and not only surprise, *but the deepest scorn, disgust and loathing,*" words like those in the New Boston speech.

I could give you pages like the above to show you how the Democratic feeling was in this State, a little while before the delivery of the New Boston speech.

The Hon. Edward Stanly, and Henry W. Miller, Esq., will address the citizens of Wayne county, in Goldsboro', on Wednesday next, the 13th instant.

The Crops.—We learn from a planter that the Rice crop this season is fully equal, if not superior, to the best average crop of former years. The yield is abundant, and but little damage has been done by freshets, or birds. One or two plantations have suffered from the ravages of the latter, but as a general thing the injury has been slight. The planters have been busy in harvesting for some time past, though the entire crop is not yet in.

Wil. Herald.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Oct. 5.*

After some unimportant business,—

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Jones, from Perquimans and Pasquotank, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the Sheriff of Camden county hath certified to the Senate, that John Barnard, on the 5th of August last, was duly elected a member of this House from the 2d Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Camden and Currituck.

Whereas, the Sheriff of Currituck county, who was alive on the day the election was held, but died before the day fixed by law for comparing polls: whereupon the Coroner of said Currituck county hath certified that H. M. Shaw is elected Senator in said District.

Whereas, the certificate of said Coroner, *if admissible at all*, can (as it is insisted) be justified only by taking from said Barnard one vote received by him in Camden county, because on the certified return from one precinct, the votes counted out numbered one more than the voters at the same district listed by the clerk, and by giving two votes to said Shaw, in Currituck, because two votes were found in the Governor's box at a precinct where, *without counting said 2 votes*, the number of *voters listed*, and the number of votes *counted out*, were the same.

And whereas, neither applicant has on his behalf the evidence required by law before taking a seat to represent the freemen of North Carolina in this body; and, to enable the Senate to do justice to both, *investigation* is necessary.

Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to report the facts of this case at the very earliest day convenient.

Mr. JONES said, coming as he did from that section of country, he was more familiar with the facts than any other gentleman, perhaps on the floor of the Senate; and he was unwilling that that body should vote without a knowledge of the same. He proceeded first, to comment on the evidence of their claims to the seat, presented by the two claimants. They came with perhaps equal evidence, though he contended that that submitted by Mr. Barnard was entitled to the greater weight. The law, he said, required that the certificates of the Sheriffs or other returning officers should be given under their *hands and seals*. Did Dr. Shaw, he asked, present any such certificate? He did not. He had presented the certificate of the Coroner, without even his *seal*; whereas, Mr. Barnard had presented the certificate of the Sheriff, setting forth his election, with the *seal in due form*, which was *prima facie* evidence of his title.

In regard to the facts, Mr. Jones said some of these were stated in his resolution. It was there stated that the Sheriff of Currituck was living on the day of election. It has been said he was dead before the election. He was not; he was living, and an investigation would show that he voted on a sick bed, by *proxy*, for Dr Shaw. Another fact shows that the certificate of one precinct in Camden was altered *after* it was signed by the poll-holders, without their knowledge and consent, and one vote given to Mr. Barnard stricken out, before the polls of the *District* were compared. He had ascertained these were facts; and they ought to go to a committee. At this precinct 79 votes were counted in the box, and the names of only 78 votes were registered on the poll-book—showing the omission of one *name* by the clerk; but the poll-keepers, believing the 79 votes had been *bona fide* cast, gave their certificate for that number, of which Barnard received 62 and Shaw 17. Mr. Cherry, the Inspector, without authority from the poll-keepers, ran his pen through the 2 in the number given to Barnard, and reduced it to a 1. Does not the Senate desire to investigate this matter? Ought they not to do it? That certificate restored to its original purity, would produce a *tie*; which being made known to the Sheriff of Camden, he proposed to the Coroner to proceed to ballot as the statute directs, which he declined. Would not the Senate, upon ascertaining these facts, pronounce it a tie? But these are only some of the facts which a committee would elucidate.—There were others material in the case. It would be ascertained that at one precinct in Currituck, there were two votes given for Shaw and counted, in the Governor's box, which were two votes more than the list of voters showed had been given. One vote was put in that box, and the mistake discovered at the time, and it was agreed to count it. Well, let *that* be counted; but the Senate should have these facts before them; and they could not get them in evidence, except through a committee; and how could any Senator refuse a committee in such a case?

Mr. Jones remarked that the resolution of the Senator from Lincoln, (Mr. Hoke,) declared, from the evidence, that Dr. Shaw was duly elected. What, he asked, was this evidence? Why, simply the Coroner's certificate, without the seal required by law, and founded upon a vitiated poll. Was that such evidence as should satisfy the Senate? But the Sheriff certifies to John Barnard's election under seal. Why does he so certify? Because he demanded of the Coroner of Currituck to show the returns, which he refused except from one precinct; and it appeared from the polls compared, that Barnard was elected. This refusal, he contended, was illegal, and read from the Statute to show that the Sheriffs or other returning officers shall meet to compare *polls*; that the polls so certified shall be examined and compared by the Sheriffs of the *district*. Section 9th, said Mr. Jones, requires that in districts composed of more counties than one, the poll-books of each county shall be made out, and, accompanied by the certificates of the inspectors, shall be produced before the district Sheriffs, that they, the *judges*, may then determine who of the candidates are elected. The Sheriff of Camden, under oath, certifies that he demanded these books, and was refused. Now could the Senate be prepared to say that Shaw was entitled to his seat, when this was refused? The Sheriff of Camden did exhibit his books, and certifies to Mr. Barnard's election. Does Mr. Shaw present as good a title to the seat as Mr. Barnard? But, he admitted, with the evidence now before the Senate, they could not be prepared to say which was entitled to a seat.

He appealed to the Senate, if in a case of such difficulty, they would not refer it to a committee, to report upon it, and say which shall be entitled to a seat; or if the gentlemen on the other side, the friends of Dr. Shaw, choose, they could send it back to the people to decide. He would pledge the acquiescence of the friends of Mr. Barnard. No notice of intention to contest having been given by either party, if the resolution of the Senator from Lincoln was adopted, the door to investigation would be shut, and there would be no opportunity to contest the seat. It would be fair to both sides to give it to a committee.

Mr. Caldwell spoke at some length. He commented upon the facts stated by the Senator from Perquimans, (Mr. Jones,) said they were not stated in the certificates, were *ex parte* evidence, and not to be received. The Coroner's certificate was evidence of the death of the Sheriff. Could it be shown that he was not? That certificate was the only evidence on which the Senate could act. There was nothing here to show that there were illegal votes.—The Senator from Perquimans had contended that this was a case of contested election; and he had shown that there was a case of contested election; and he had shown that there was no notice given. Could it be gotten before a committee without this notice? But he presumed every Senator was as capable of deciding as a committee. All that they asked was the certificate; and the Sheriff of Camden, by his own certificate, showed that the poll-books were compared. *Now* it was rumored abroad that there was foul play in the election, and reported facts had been collected and brought up here. Shall they be put in the scale against the certificates? and shall we resort to such special pleading, in regard to these certificates, as that employed on the other side of the House? The Sheriff of Camden had very cautiously drawn his certificate. He took counsel no doubt. He stated facts—said the books were not produced; but did he say *then* and *there*? This certificate, however, he contended, amounted to nothing; that of the Coroner of Currituck was the proper evidence; and it appeared from that, that Dr. Shaw was entitled to his seat.

Mr. Bynum called for the reading of the signature of the returning officer from Currituck; and asked if it was under seal; to which the Clerk responded, no.

Mr. HOKE said they stood there to revise the acts of the Sheriffs. That was all they could do. The only power they had was to overlook their acts, and that was as far as they could go. There was a certificate which states that Dr. Shaw was elected by one vote; they could not go behind that—a committee could not go farther. The only thing they could do would be probably to delay the matter one or two months. In regard to what had been said relative to comparing the polls, he contended that the acts of Assembly simply require the Sheriffs to compare the *votes*, when they meet. The Sheriff of Camden had no right to demand the poll books.—All that every plain man can desire is to get at the justice of the case; and the certificate of the Coroner enabled them to do this. Nothing could be gained by a prolongation of the matter.

Mr. JONES, in reply, said it was not pretended by him that there was evidence *before the Senate* that there were illegal votes, or that the Sheriff was dead or living on the day of election; but he asked if the Senate were willing to decide on this question without investigation? If gentlemen on the other side were determined to act upon the bare face of the certificates, (which he acknowledged was the only legal evidence,) without referring it to a committee, it would be evidence that they are unwilling to bring the facts to light. Admitting that both certificates are of equal weight, (which he did not admit,) then the Senate should investigate. It was contended that the Sheriff had not a right to demand the books, when an alteration had been made in a certificate by an unauthorised person. He asked if this alteration had been made, if it ought not to be investigated? If the record does not speak the truth in judicial proceedings, he asked if it was not the practice to order them to be amended? If the record of the proceedings of this body to-morrow should be found not to speak the truth, would they not be ordered to be amended? So it was their duty to make all their records speak the truth.

Mr. Caldwell rejoined, contending that the Sheriffs were only ministerial officers; and all they could do was to count the votes and proclaim who was elected.—What! Sheriffs purge the polls? No, they can only count, add up, and certify to the result. He contended, also, that the want of the seal did not invalidate the certificate; and a member might be admitted to a seat even without a certificate. If the Governor refused to give a certificate to a member of Congress, it could not prevent him from taking his seat.

Mr. LILLINGTON followed. He would not say anything but for a remark of the Senator from Lincoln, that nothing could be gained by referring this matter to a committee. If he meant to say that Senators were now as well prepared to act as they would be after more light—such as might be thrown on the subject by the Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons, or the Senator from Mecklenburg—he denied the position. The Senate was not prepared to do justice to the claimants and their constituents. If justice be the object, then investigation by a committee is necessary. But if the gentleman means that it is the determination to vote in the one without regard to facts, that this is a foregone conclusion, then let the people of North Carolina know it: the sooner the better. He hoped, however, it would not be made a party contest. It was a matter of great importance, involving the purity of the elective franchise and the rights of the people. The Senator from Mecklenburg (Mr Caldwell) took the ground that we could not go beyond the record, and that these certificates were the record. Mr. L. contended that there was no judicial officer in the State who would not pronounce the certificates utterly deficient. He asked the gentleman if the law does not require the seal? This was omitted. The Senator from Lincoln (Mr Hoke) had said, all the Sheriffs had to do, was, to compare the polls, &c. How could they do this; without the poll books? The Senator from Perquimans had stated facts that ought to be investigated. There was one fact in the certificate which needed investigation of itself—that there was one vote more given at one precinct than was registered. He appealed to the Senate to divest themselves of all improper feelings, as far as poor human nature would allow, and grant an impartial investigation, which will give satisfaction to all parties. This is a purely judicial question, and should be so treated. If this was not granted them, he would say, but not in the language of menace, that the only resort left, will be an appeal to the great body of the people.

Mr. L. said that the Senator from Mecklenburg was unfortunate in alluding to members of Congress having the right to take their seats without the certificate of the Governor, and cited cases showing the contrary.

Mr. Jones offered a paper for the information of the Senate.

Mr. Hoke objected to its being read.

The question on the reading was decided in the affirmative. The said paper was then read. It was the certificate of Henry Chamberlain and Elijah Barnham, poll-keepers at Canal Bridge, Camden; certify that they kept the polls; that Cherry was inspector, and did equal justice to both candidates; that when he counted out the votes, he counted out 79 from the box which gave Dr. Shaw 17, and Mr. Barnard 62; but they had recorded on the poll books only 78 votes, making a difference of one more in the box than recorded in the polls; that they believe the mistake was caused by the crowd of people looking over the polls during the day; that they must have omitted to record one of the voters; that they certified to the certificate, which contained the 62 votes for Mr. Barnard, also the 17 for Dr. Shaw, and did so because they believed Mr. Cherry's certificate was correct; they also state that if Mr. Cherry altered the certificate, he did it without their knowledge or consent; and further say, that they are convinced in their own minds that Mr. Barnard is entitled to the 62 votes which was first set forth in the certificate drawn up by Mr. Cherry and signed by them the evening the polls were closed. Sworn to before a Justice of the Peace.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Oct. 5.*

Nothing of interest occurred in the House, except the reception and reading of the Governor's Message.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Oct. 6.*

A committee was appointed on that part of the Governor's message which relates to the repealing for the session of the law fixing the time for the meeting of the General Assembly, and proceeding to the ordinary business of the Legislature.—Messrs. Caldwell, T. F. Jones, Hargrave, Drake and Albritton on the part of the Senate. The House Committee are Messrs. Leach, Carmichael, Love, Black, Strange, Amis, Wilder, Albertson and Stubbs.

A committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Electoral Districts. Messrs. Hoke, Kelly, Thomas, Boyd and Woodfin, of the Senate; Messrs. Dobbin, Fagg, Dobson, Lander, Wiley, J. Turner, Cherry, Dortch and W. H. Sanders, of the House.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up—the question being the resolution of Mr. Jones, providing for an investigation by a committee, offered as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Hoke, declaring Mr. Shaw entitled to his seat as Senator from Camden and Currituck.

Mr. Jones asked leave to present a paper giving information on the subject.

Mr. Hoke objected to the reception, and raised a point of order.

The Speaker decided that it was a case that did not come under what was technically a rule of order. It proposed to give information to the Senate, and it was with them to decide whether it should be received or not.

The question was then taken on the reception, and carried; and the said paper was read.

It was the affidavit of Archibald Cherry, the Inspector of the polls at Canal Bridge precinct in Camden county, testifying to the facts stated in the certificate of the poll-holders at said precinct, and stating that he did take the responsibility, without authority from the poll-holders, after their certificate had been made out and signed, to make an alteration in the statements of the polls, by changing the figure two into *one*.

Mr. Caldwell moved that it be laid upon the table.

The President. The paper will, as a matter of course, go to the table without motion.

Mr. BYNUM said: The proposition now before the Senate is two-fold, or rather there are two distinct propositions. The proposition on the part of the friends of Mr. Barnard is, that the whole matter be referred to a committee to investigate and report the facts to the Senate, in order that we may act upon the subject with all the lights that can be afforded. The proposition on the part of the friends of Mr. Shaw, as embodied in the resolution introduced by the Senator from Lincoln, is that from the certificates presented here on the part of Mr. Shaw, he is entitled to his seat.

Now, sir, I propose to show to the Senate that there is no evidence before them, acting in the capacity of judges in this matter, which will justify them in pronouncing a decision as to who is entitled to the seat as Senator elect from the 2d district. And, sir, if any one will take the pains to examine the act of the Assembly which has reference to this point, he can have no doubt whatever in regard to it.

Sir, there are two sorts of Senatorial Districts in the State. There are Senatorial Districts consisting of one county each; and there are Senatorial Districts consisting of more than one county; and the law is clear and specific in prescribing what course shall be pursued in those counties where more than one county compose a Senatorial District. [Mr. Bynum here read from the Statutes.] Here, he continued, is a law which expressly provides that the Sheriffs or other returning officers of the several counties composing the Senatorial District shall assemble and examine and compare the votes given in the different counties; and that they shall then give a certificate under their hands and seals. Now, I contend that no man can come here and properly claim a seat as a Senator, unless he produces evidence of the fact that both Sheriffs assembled and distinctly conferred together as to who was elected. The act provides that they shall meet together, and that they shall both examine the polls and compare them.

The Senator from Lincoln yesterday made a remark to which I desire to call the special attention of the Senate. I think he laid down exactly the true doctrine. I think his position is exactly that which ought to govern the Senate in their action in this case. The position is this: that when there is an informality existing in the certificates, or what are assumed to be certificates, which are exhibited here, we, as Senators, ought to do, what was the duty of the Sheriffs to have done, at the time prescribed by law, and what they omitted to do. That is exactly the true position. But I wish the Senate to bear in mind, that if we are to do what the Sheriffs neglected and failed to do, we must have before us the same state of facts that the Sheriffs had; and that is all that is proposed on this side of the House. All that we claim, all that we desire, is simply that this matter shall be placed in such a position that we, as Senators, can know the true facts which exist.

Now, sir, looking at the act of the Assembly, it must be clear to every man here present, that neither of the gentlemen who claim the seat in this case has such evidence as the law requires, that he is elected. The evidence which is prescribed by the Statute is not produced by either.—The evidence which is required by the act of the Assembly is that they shall produce certificates under the hands and seals of the Sheriffs or other returning officers of the counties of which the Senatorial District is composed, that they are duly elected. Neither of the gentlemen in this case has produced or offered to produce any thing of the kind. It is said that we must be governed by the testimony we have; that we must not go beyond the record. Well, what is the record? Is there any thing in the law which makes the papers that have been offered in this case a record? Is there any thing in the law which authorizes the Senate to receive the statements contained in these papers as evidence? Is there any thing in the law which authorises the Senate to act upon that which is nothing more than the simple declaration of an individual who chooses to call himself *a returning officer?*

Mr. Bynum commented at considerable length on the character of the certificate produced on the part of Mr. Shaw, pointing out its want of legality, and intimating that there seemed a deliberate design on the part of the person certifying to omit the legal requisites, because he feared the penalties which the law imposes for the making of a false return.

And, continued Mr. B., we, as Senators, as persons who are acting in this matter in the capacity of judges, are called upon, upon no better evidence than a paper, which appears under such suspicious circumstances—a paper which has not one solitary requisite which the law requires, to vote that Mr. Shaw is entitled to the seat. Sir, I think it is requiring more than was ever required of a deliberative body before.

So far as this matter is concerned, I am perfectly willing to vote upon it, when the facts are brought properly before the Senate, but not until then. If Dr. Shaw has been, as is asserted by the Senator from Mecklenburg, and the Senator from Lincoln, unquestionably elected, if he has received a majority of the votes of the District, which he comes here to represent, why refuse the investigation? In questions of this kind, the object of the Senate ought to be to ascertain what the facts are before they proceed to act, and I certainly think it would be a matter of deep reproach to the Senate of North Carolina, should they refuse to investigate the facts, and by a technical act, adopt a certain course of proceeding for the express purpose of preventing the eliciting the of truth.

Mr. Bynum noticed many other points. He adverted to the fact that there was a discrepancy between the number of votes recorded and the number of ballots when counted. He contended that they had no evidence before them upon which they were authorized to act. For one he declared that nothing should induce him to vote that either of the claimants was entitled to the seat. All that he desired was, that the matter should be reported upon by a Committee so that the Senate might act understandingly. He did not desire that it should be made a party matter. He was influenced in the course which he pursued by no desire to promote the interests of his party. He was acting simply as a Senator of North Carolina, and in that capacity was required to judge of the qualifications of persons who claimed to be entitled to seats in that body. This he was unable to do unless he were furnished with facts upon which to form his judgment.

MR. CALDWELL replied, contending that Mr. Shaw was entitled to his seat and in opposition to a reference of the case to a committee.

MR. BYNUM replied to the arguments of the Senator from Mecklenburg.

MR. JONES also replied to Mr. Caldwell, at considerable length; and before he had concluded, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Oct. 6.*

The only thing worth recording in the proceedings of this day, was the adoption of a motion of Mr. Dobbin to appoint the committees noticed above.

SENATE—*Thursday, Oct. 7.*

The Senate resumed the consideration of unfinished business. Messrs. Jones, Gilmer and Kelly successively addressed the Senate. Their speeches are to be published.

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out Mr Hoke's resolution declaring H. M. Shaw entitled to the seat, and insert the resolution of Mr. Jones, to refer the whole matter to a committee of investigation. The motion was rejected:—

YEAS—Messrs. Jones of P., Albright, Kelly, Willey, Steele, Richardson, Cowper, Lane, Gilmer, Palmer, Albritton, Lillington, Parks, Mitcheil, Thompson, Woodfin, Bynum, Arendell, Murray, Joyner, McCleese.—21.

NAYS—Messrs Herring, McDowell, Murchison, Bunting, Brogden, Watson, Jones of Wake, Drake, Collins, Canaday, Cunningham, Berry, Withers, Boyd, Caldwell, Hargrave, Barrow, Bower, Hoke, Thomas, Ward, Clark, Kerr, Person, Speight.—25.

Mr. Lillington then moved a substitute for the original resolution, declaring that it did not appear that either Shaw or Barnard were entitled to a seat, and that the matter be referred back, for decision, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT.

This proposition was negatived by the same vote; and the question then recurring upon the adoption of the original resolution of Mr. Hoke, *it* was adopted by the same vote. Whereupon, H. M. Shaw, the so-called Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, was qualified and took his seat.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Oct. 7.*

Mr. Dobbin reported a bill which passed its first reading repealing the existing law on the subject, and providing for the election of ten Electors on the 2d of November next—one from each Congressional
District as now arranged, and one f
State at large. The act to go into
from and after its ratification.

Mr. C. H. Wiley, of Guilford,
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motion, were referred to th
the subject of adjournment:

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GOVERNOR'S ME

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, October 1, 1852

Georgia—still
Field.—The Troup and
have held a meeting
nominated a ticket.
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ticket—and will
success of the Whig party

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Leete & J
dissolved, by mutual
Johnson is alone autho
CHAS
THOS

October 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted
are respectfully
and settle their

The business will
the undersigned
stand near the Cape Fear B
to see his old
the trading public
and will be receiving
ter Stock of Dry Goods,
Crockery, Cutlery &c. &c.
THOS
33tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is still
LANDS in this county
are in a good state of
joining, but can be div
pretty farms.
The residence is
thy location, and worth
to go and look at.
It will be sold on very
Possession given the
ALSO
A very fine JACK
with stock of all

Oct. 6, 1852.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1852.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Electors:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
No. 1 GEORGE W. BAXTER.
2 NATHANIEL BOYDEN.
3 JOHN W. CAMERON.
4 RALPH GORRELL.
5 HENRY K. NASH.
6 M. W. RANSOM.
7 JOHN WINSLOW.
8 F. B. SATTERTHWAITE.
9 DAVID A. BARNES.

Meeting of the Club.

[illegible] Regular Meeting of the Scott and [illegible] will be held in the Town [illegible] Wednesday Evening next.

[illegible] 11

[illegible] MASS MEETING.—Among the distinguished Whigs who *will be present* at [illegible] on the 21st inst. are HENRY [illegible] Esq. of Raleigh, Hon. JOHN [illegible] and RALEIGH T. DANIEL, [illegible] Richmond, Va., Col. J. G. McDUGALD, JOHN H. HAUGHTON [illegible] WADDELL, Esqs. of Chatham, [illegible] TROY of Robeson, SEATON [illegible] Esq. and the Raleigh Club of [illegible] is President, and JOSHUA G. [illegible] Esq. and the Wilmington Club [illegible] is President.

[illegible] what is in store for the Whigs of [illegible] even should no others of those [illegible] present. But acceptances are [illegible] from Mr. Badger, Gov. Morehead, Mr. Mangum, John Kerr, Gen. Dockery, [illegible] Waddell, Mr. Gilmer, and

[illegible] ELECTORAL TICKETS.—We intend to [illegible] a few Electoral Tickets in every [illegible] forwarded from this office to-day, to [illegible] in North Carolina, except to [illegible] towns where there is a Whig paper [illegible], from which they may be had [illegible] day of the election.

We shall thus distribute gratuitously [illegible] 5,000 to 10,000 Tickets. Persons [illegible] larger quantities than thus sent, [illegible] supplied at $1 per 1000.

We beg to enjoin upon our Whig subscribers to preserve these Tickets for distribution among their neighbors who may [illegible] supplied. And further, that Whig [illegible], and where there are no committees, individual Whigs, take immediate [illegible] an ample supply of Tickets [illegible] for every election precinct; for it [illegible] impossible to *write* them.

REMEMBER, *that the Election is only [illegible] off!* Tuesday the 2d day of [illegible] is the day.

[illegible] MONSTROUS OUTRAGE.—The reader [illegible] with amazement and indignation [illegible] proceedings of the Senate of North [illegible] a Senator for the District of Camden and Currituck. We point [illegible] facts, embracing statements of [illegible] the case, with shame—shame [illegible] outrage upon law, by men [illegible] uphold it, and upon public and [illegible] rights, should ever have been [illegible] a State heretofore noted for [illegible]

[illegible] that by the decision of [illegible] Sheriff, who is sworn to execute [illegible] has actually, and on his [illegible] his vote to the polls; and [illegible] in so doing; and that the inspectors [illegible] sworn officers, have been [illegible] receiving it.

[illegible] inspector, also a sworn [illegible] has been justified by the Senate [illegible] Carolina in committing a [illegible] altering the returns of the [illegible] they had been duly signed [illegible]. [We do not mean to [illegible] particular case there was [illegible] to commit a forgery, or do a [illegible]. We are assured that such was [illegible] But if such an act may be [illegible] may be done corruptly. It [illegible]]

[illegible] further seen, that votes put [illegible] been counted as though [illegible], and that act too is sanctioned [illegible] Senate; whereby a man may, [illegible] contested election, give *four* [illegible] one for a favorite candidate [illegible] instance was to prevent [illegible] in the Governor's box [illegible] Dr. Shaw, in the Commons [illegible] Dr. Shaw, in the Sheriff's [illegible], as well as in the Senate [illegible] to the decision of the [illegible], all these votes would [illegible] Dr. Shaw.

[illegible] requires that a certificate of [illegible] signed by the Sheriffs of [illegible] under seal. The Senate has [illegible] *nullified* this law, by receiving [illegible] certificate signed by *one Coroner*, [illegible] *other seal or date.*

[illegible] ever in the course of our [illegible] glaring case of wrong and [illegible] the people tolerate it? [illegible] such practices thus destructive [illegible] purity of that great bulwark [illegible] ballot box? Would any [illegible] the 25 who perpetrated this [illegible], have dreamed three [illegible] risking his personal reputation as an honest man and good citizen upon an issue of this sort? And yet for the sake of PARTY they *have* done it—done what each man of them in his conscience must condemn.

Let it be marked that the Senate would not even inquire into the facts; that it was attempted to prevent the reception and reading of two affidavits which contained important facts; and that, *without even disputing, much less disproving, one solitary fact alleged above*, the Senate in hot haste blindly settled the question, by voting a Locofoco in and a Whig out of the seat. They dared not investigate the facts.—They dared not refer the question back to the people.

We hope the attention of all men will be drawn to this act, and that honest men of all parties will unite in condemning it. It cannot be defended without corrupting the public morals at the very fountain head, without leading to frauds upon the dearest rights of freemen.

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.—A Telegraphic despatch informs us that on Saturday the House of Commons voted down the proposition to adjourn the Legislature until December. Yeas 58, Nays 61.

A friend writes us in regard to the great outrage perpetrated in the Senate, that the speeches against it by Woodfin, Gilmer, Lillington, Bynum, Kelly, and Jones of Perquimons, were very able, and adds,—

"I hope *all* the speeches will be published, both of Whigs and Democrats, and sent to the country, that the people may see how the Democratic party act when they have the power. All the Whigs asked was that there might be a full investigation of all the circumstances, knowing that honesty feared no investigation, but rather courted it; or, if the Democrats preferred, to send it back to the people. But they knew so well that they would lose the seat, that (having the power) they chose, contrary to justice, to reason, to common sense, to the plain promptings of common honesty, to give the seat to a Democrat."

"On Wednesday night Col. J. G. McDugald made a speech before the Scott and Graham Club which was certainly *the* speech of the campaign. It abounded in facts, plainly and forcibly stated, intermingled with *inimitable* good humor. I suppose he spoke two hours, attempting in the mean time to stop two or three times, when the united shouts "go on! go on!" would force him to go on. He was yesterday emphatically the lion of this city."

HUZZA FOR BLADEN!—A friend recently from Raleigh informs us that the most effective and eloquent speech he ever heard was delivered to the Scott and Graham Club in Raleigh last week, by Col. J. G. McDUGALD, the invincible Whig member from Bladen. It carried every thing by storm, and made Col. McDugald decidedly the lion of the city. He became the observed of all observers, the idol of all Whig hearts. He was instantly besieged by applicants for his presence in all parts of the State, to speak at mass meetings, barbacues, &c. We are glad to hear that he does not forget that on the 21st inst. he can meet a few thousand of his brother Whigs and "brither Scots" in this town, and that among them will be not a few of his Bladen constituents who will be proud of the laurels he has won.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Journal says "it is now generally conceded" that Mr. Dobbin is to be elected to the U. S. Senate. Is this so? Has not Mr. Clingman suddenly resolved to take the stump in the West in favor of Pierce and King? And have not the Locofoco members induced him to believe that *he* is to be their man for Senator? Who is to be cheated?

P. S. Mr. Clingman, *having spent a week among the Locofoco members of the Legislature in Raleigh*, has issued a long letter to Dr. Mills, which will no doubt be scattered over the State, avowing his hostility to Scott and his support of Pierce. From this we infer that Mr. Clingman has secured the *promise* of that great object of his ambition a seat in the U. S. Senate. Whether the Locos will vote for him when the time comes will we think, depend upon circumstances. *If they cannot elect any body else*, they probably will elect him.

We have not time or room to review the Letter. Suffice it, that it sets out by professing to give Gen. Taylor's language in conversations with Toombs, Conrad, and Marshall, *separately*; and Mr. Clingman's own conversations with Thurlow Weed and Horace Greely, in 1848. *Gen. Taylor is dead*, and Mr. Clingman's account of what he said must therefore go uncontradicted. And as for Greely and Weed, they, being abolitionists, would of course not be believed if they were to contradict Mr. Clingman.

The object of the Letter, however, is so transparent, that even the impropriety of reporting dead men's conversations, is thrown into the shade. The Senatorship! The Senatorship!—The majority of the Locofoco party is made decisive by recent events in Raleigh, and Mr. Clingman's course is also decisive.

The Standard has *admitted*, what Col. Person denied indirectly here, that Gen. Pierce said, in a speech in Congress.

"*I have no hesitation in saying that I consider slavery a* SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EVIL, *and most sincerely wish that it had no existence on the face of the earth;* but it is perfectly immaterial how it may be regarded, either by you or myself; it is not for us to sit in judgment, and determine whether the rights secured to the different States by the Constitution are blessings or otherwise; it is sufficient for the argument that they are rights, which the inhabitants do not choose to relinquish."

ELECTIONS for State officers take place to-day (Tuesday) in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

NEW YORK, October 5.

Death of a United States Senator.—Ex-Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, died at his lodgings here last night, after a brief illness

We are authorised to state, that the Hon. ALFRED DOCKERY will address his constituents on the Presidential Question,

At Springfield, Richmond county, on Saturday the 23d inst.

At Carthage on Tuesday the 26th.

At Jordan's Store, Montgomery, on Thursday the 28th.

At Jackson Hill, Davidson county, on Friday the 29th.

Dr. Worth, Dr. Montgomery, and other speakers, will also be at the two latter places.

☞ MASS MEETINGS.—Whig meetings are advertised, at Monticello, Guilford county, Oct. 19; on the borders of Guilford and Davidson, where the Plank Road crosses the Rail Road track, on the 21st.; at Winston, Forsythe, on the 23d; at Salisbury on the 29th.

DEATH OF THE HON. WM. H. HAYWOOD.—Our readers will regret to learn, that this distinguished citizen of our State departed this life at his residence in Raleigh on Thursday morning last. His disease was Cancer of the Tongue. He was in the 51st year of his age, having been born on the 23d October 1801. He was one of the most successful Lawyers of the State, had been distinguished as a member of our Legislature, and still more as a Senator in Congress; and perhaps most of all as deeply devoted to the prosperity of his native State, to promote which much of his time and talents were given.

The following correspondence explains itself. It fully sustains us, whilst it shows that Mr. Banks has been doubly misrepresented by the Journal. And that Col. Person first misrepresented the Observer to Mr. Banks, and then mis-stated to the Journal Mr. Banks's language to him:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 9, 1852.

To JAMES BANKS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow us to ask your attention to the following paragraph from the Wil. Journal of Wednesday last:—

"Once for all we say, that we have Mr Banks's positive averment that the Journal has totally misrepresented him."—*Fay. Observer, Sept. 30.*

"This occurs in an article in the Observer of last Thursday, in relation to our sketch of Mr. Banks' remarks in this town during Court week. Now, once for all, we say that we have *positive assurances, coming directly from Mr. Banks, that he never authorized the Observer to make any such statement.* Is further comment necessary?

Wilmington Journal, Oct. 6th.

We beg leave to ask you, if in reply to a question we put to you on the 22d ult., you did not say that the Journal had "*misrepresented*" your speech? Whether you did not go to your office and bring us for publication your authorized statement in the Herald of what you did say? And whether that authorized statement is not *essentially* different from the Journal's account of your speech?

We would further ask, if you have ever, in any way, intimated to us, that we had either misunderstood or misrepresented you, in this or any other matter? Whether you are not perfectly satisfied, if you had so informed us, that we would instantly have made the necessary correction? And whether you have authorized the statement contained in the above quoted paragraph from the Journal?

Finally, as our only object in this and in all other matters, is to disseminate the truth, will you be good enough to inform us whether we have in any particular misunderstood or misrepresented you? And whether the Observer or the Journal has correctly represented your speech in Wilmington?

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 11, 1852.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen: I did authorise you to say, that the Journal had "*misrepresented*" me, in its account of the discussion at Wilmington, and brought from my office a copy of the Herald containing an authorized correction, containing the substance of what I did say. I further stated, that the Journal had done me injustice in making me say, in substance, that "*I know the fact*" that Pierce *did not say* in his speech, "He *loathed* the fugitive slave law."

At your office I intended calling your attention to two articles in the Herald, both of which I deemed necessary to represent my position; but finding you engaged, I merely handed you the Herald, pointing to the article you copied.

The other article is in reply to the Goldsboro' Republican, and admits that I believed the object of Pierce's speech at New Boston was to have his friends submit to the execution of the fugitive slave law for the sake of the Union.—Upon a re-perusal of that article, I find that even it does not make the full concession as to my belief of what Pierce did say. So that had you even published that, there would have been the same room for misunderstanding that now exists between you and the Journal.

I was in my Buggy on my way to Court when I got a copy of the Observer containing my correction. I did not read it until after I left town. On getting to Rockingham I consulted a friend about writing to you on the subject, and was dissuaded from so doing; and seeing nothing more said about it for some days, I supposed the whole matter was dropped, until I reached Fayetteville and learned from a gentleman, but not the Editors of the Observer, that Col. Person had charged me with saying in Wilmington that "I did not believe Pierce had said he loathed the fugitive slave Law, and that I *had contended that anybody who thought so must be a fool*." This latter portion of what I understood he had said I denied, and went to the Market House for the purpose of denying the same, and had gone to my office for a copy of the Herald when the discussion was suddenly closed, and I lost the opportunity of doing what I desired.

In a conversation with Mr. Person immediately after the discussion, I understood him as saying that the Observer denied my having conceded in Wilmington that I did not BELIEVE Mr. Pierce had said in his New Boston speech "he loathed the fugitive slave law," and that the Editors had my assurance to that effect.

I replied, that I had been absent for ten days and had not seen the Editors; that I had handed them the Herald with an assurance that it put me right, and with a disclaimer as to all KNOWLEDGE of what Pierce said; that I would read the article, and if I had time before going to Court in the morning I would make a statement of what I did say, in the connexion in which it was said.

But on recurring to that article in the Observer, it did not sustain the construction of Col. P.; so I said nothing on the subject, and certainly did not say you had no authority to make the averment which you did there. I must further add, that I have never intimated to you that you had misrepresented me or misunderstood me, and am perfectly satisfied that my slightest intimation to that effect would have led to an instant correction.

As this is your day of going to press, I have written hurriedly, and have not time to state what I did say, or to give the points or the arguments used on the occasion; neither do I deem them necessary to a vindication of your action in the premises. What you have done has been at my request, and I make it a rule to father all my own sins.

In your next I propose to state what I did say.
Yours truly, JAMES BANKS.

DELAWARE FOR SCOTT.—At the Inspector's Election in Delaware the Whigs have carried every county. Their majority is 317, a gain of more than 200 since last year.

☞ THE MEETING AT ALBEMARLE.—We have cheering accounts from the Pee Dee country. In the language of a well-informed correspondent, we need fear "no apprehension of any faltering there." The Mass Meeting was attended by from 4000 to 6000 people. Hon. Edmund Deberry presided, and spoke. He was followed by Hamilton C. Jones, J. W. Cameron, Gen. Dockery, S. M. Ingram, Dr. Kendall, and O. H. Dockery.

The Raleigh Register publishes the *proof*, taken from Niles's National Register, Jan. 5, 1839, of Pierce's vote, against laying on the table the abolition petition presented by Mr. McKean. On that occasion, Pierce voted *in opposition to* Calhoun, King, Strange, and other Southern Senators, and *with* 13 other free soilers.

We will publish it in our next.

The Register invites an examination of the original paper at that office.

The Wilmington Journal asks, *from whom* we received the account we published of the discussion between Messrs. Person and Winslow at Kenansville. The Journal probably hoped that we would not reply to such an impudent inquiry, and that thus its mean insinuation against Gen. Winslow would pass current as truth. If we alone were concerned we would not reply; but we will state that our information came from respectable sources in Sampson and Duplin.

THAT SURRENDER STORY.—The North Carolinian boldly attempts to deceive the public by the following from Willard's "Republic of America":—

"The troops already on the Canadian shore defended themselves bravely, but were at length overpowered, and obliged to surrender. Sixty of the Americans were killed, 100 wounded, and 700 surrendered themselves prisoners of war."

Now, for all we know or care, (we have not the book,) this may be *all* it says on the subject. But it is not *the whole truth*, and has no bearing on the point at issue. *The 700 men were not surrendered by Gen. Scott*, as the Carolinian asserted, and we denied. Gen. Scott only surrendered 293 men, and these not to 800 British, as the Carolian asserted, but to nearly double that number of British and Indians. There were, we admit, 700 men surrendered on that day; but 400 of them were not in the battle, were never under Gen. Scott's command, and consequently were never surrendered by him. He and his 293 men were prisoners before the others came. Their own officers surrendered them. These facts are stated on the authority of Breckenridge's History of the War of 1812, Mansfield's large Life of Scott, (published long before he was nominated for President,) and a letter from Col. Chrystie, who was in the battle, cited as its authority by the latter work.

We have not room for the extracts to prove all we have said; but the books are at this office and we invite an examination of them.

The signs multiply which indicate the triumphant election of Gen. Scott. When the Locofocos are alarmed for Virginia, what may not our readers hope from any other State? That they are so alarmed, see the following from the Petersburg Intelligencer:

Terror in the Camp.—The Democratic press of Virginia is now in the midst of a most decided panic. Commencing the canvass with loud boasts of carrying the State by 20,000 majority, they now begin to fear that they will not *carry it at all*. The Examiner struck the first note of alarm some three weeks since, and it has been echoed and re-echoed through the State. The "unterrified" has become the extremely *terrified* Democracy, and not the least panic-stricken among them is our neighbor of the South Side Democrat.

To give our readers some evidence of our neighbor's alarm at the prospect of having to surrender the Democratic Citadel, we will give an extract from his last paper. He begins an article with the following sentence:

"TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE SOUTH SIDE.—We hear that an alarming apathy is prevailing in this stalwart land of Democracy, that the Democrats are not aroused to the importance of the canvass."

Yes, there is an "apathy" prevailing among the Democracy, not only of the South Side, but of *all sides*, and it will puzzle our neighbor, with all his zeal and eloquence, to induce him to shake it off.

Our friends at the North claim *as certain*, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio.—With these three great States, who doubts of Scott's election?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who leans towards Pierce, acknowledges in his last letter that the prospects of Scott are decidedly improving.

SIGNS IN MISSISSIPPI.—Two special elections have recently been held in Mississippi which indicate a considerable gain for the Whigs. In Amite county, a Whig was elected to the Legislature—two Whig candidates receiving 397 votes to 286 for the Locofoco candidate. Last Fall that county gave 45 majority for the Locofoco congressman.

So in Chickasaw county, another Whig is elected by 44 votes, whilst the usual Locofoco majority is about 250 votes.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT. AN APPEAL TO SHERIFFS.—We have received a letter from a venerable friend in an adjoining county, asking us to call the attention of Sheriffs throughout the State to the recommendation that a box should be kept by the holders of the polls at the ensuing Presidential Election, for the purpose of receiving contributions in aid of the fund for the Nation's Monument to WASHINGTON, now in course of construction at Washington City.

We cheerfully comply with the request, and respectfully ask the attention and active concurrence of the Sheriffs in furtherance of this great work, the evidence of a Nation's gratitude to its greatest benefactor. If every voter at his election were to contribute ten cents only, an amount which would not be missed, it would produce a fund of $400,000, more than enough to finish the work.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: I understand that a few young gentlemen of this place design getting up a Band of Instrumental Music; and that they propose giving the community the benefit of their assistance on such public occasions as the citizens *generally* may wish to celebrate.

I hope, therefore, they may meet with the encouragement that their laudable enterprize deserves.

AN AMATEUR.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE!

According to the statistics exhibited by Capt. Carrington, derived from the best sources, our imports last year were 225 millions, and our exports only 175 millions—making a difference of 50 millions against us in one year. The same gentleman also adduced from Hunt's Magazine, a statement, by which it appears that our indebtedness abroad, in the shape of stocks, amounts to 261 millions—120 millions of which has been created within the last four years. That is, we are going in debt at the rate of 30 millions a year for Internal Improvements, apart from the 50 millions difference between our imports and exports.

When and how is this vast indebtedness to be liquidated? That's a question worthy of the consideration of the honest and prudent people of this country. *Pay day* must come. As a nation, we are in high credit just at this time; but when the tide turns, what then? When the first failure occurs to pay interest on this vast sum, or any portion of it, there will be a general rush for the principal. As in the case of a man who owes more than he can pay, as soon as the fact becomes known, all his creditors will be down upon him in a single day.

We are said to be in a flourishing condition at this time, notwithstanding the Free-Trade of '46. But does not this exhibit, by which it is shown that we are borrowing millions more than we make, prove it to be an *apparent* and not a *real* prosperity? We are spending borrowed money—we appear to be be flourishing, and may continue to appear so until pay-day arrives. A nation cannot, any more than an individual, continue a business by which more is lost than is made. A blow-up must take place.

GRAND RALLY.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of the gallant old Hero, Winfield Scott, and of North Carolina's favorite Son, Wm. A. Graham, will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 21st October, 1852.

A number of the most distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom it is expected will be present.

A cordial welcome is extended to all, without distinction of party.

MASS MEETING IN SAMPSON COUNTY.

The friends of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott and the Hon. Wm. A. Graham in the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Cumberland, Duplin and Sampson will hold a Mass Meeting at Newton Grove, on Friday 29th of October, 1852.

A number of the distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom are expected to be present.

A cordial welcome is extended to all, without distinction of party.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON, Whig Assistant Elector for the county of Bladen, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places on the following days:

Friday, 15th October, at the Hollow.
Saturday, 16th " at the White Oak,
Tuesday, 19th " at Westbrooks,
Saturday, 23d " at Elizabethtown.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. E. L. Perkins, Mr. J. A. PARKER to Miss ELIZABETH B. CROMARTIE, daughter of Patrick Cromartie, Esq.

DIED,

In Washington City on Monday, the 4th inst., at the residence of C. T. Gardner, Mrs. MARY HUBBARD, aged about 87 years, formerly a resident of Fayetteville, N. C.

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, CAROLINE, youngest child of Wm. McLaurin, Esq., aged 17 months.

☞ Within the last week we have received three anonymous notices of marriages and deaths. We therefore repeat, for the hundredth time, that such notices must be accompanied by a responsible name, or they will not be inserted.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8—Steamer Gov. Graham with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

Oct. 9—St'r Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for J H Hodgens & co, W Bow, A A McKethan, Ray & Pearce, J C Hooker, T S Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly, Benbow, Kyle & co, J W Powers, J & T Waddill, D H Holland, N King, Rockfish co, McDonald & Whaley, Cook & Johnson, E J Hale & son, C T Haigh & son.

Oct. 10—St'r Evergreen, with one boat in tow, with goods for sundry persons.

Oct. 11—St'r Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for sundry persons.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR KENNEDY begs to inform his friends and the public of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that having such frequent applications to visit Fayetteville professionally, he feels compelled to make an appointment although his time is fully occupied in Wilmington. He therefore begs to say, that he will visit Fayetteville on the 10th May, to remain as long as business will justify. He regrets being unable to do so before.

Oct. 11, 1852. 33-3t.ot A-3t

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 10th day of November next, I will offer for sale my land in this County, containing about SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY acres in one body. The land lies on the south side of Lower Little River,—very near to the well known and oft-frequented "McFadyen Springs," where a boarding house might be established with profit to the owner.

At the same time, I will sell my stock of all kinds.

The terms will be accommodating and will be made known on day of sale.

A. B. McFADYEN.

Cumberland county, Oct. 9. 33-ts

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "Salem Manufacturing Company," being desirous to dispose of their establishment, carried on by steam-power, situated in Salem, Forsyth County N. C., are offering the same at private sale, on as favorable terms as could be expected by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of cotton.

The factory contains 2500 spindles, and 26 looms. If not sold shortly, they even would be willing to sell the Machinery separately from the buildings.

For further particulars apply to the President of the company. F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Oct. 9, 1852. 33*3m

Fayetteville Prices Current.

OCTOBER 11, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13½	14
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9½	
Prime,	9¼	
Fair,	9	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6½	7
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 12½	
Fine,	4 00	
Scratched,	3 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	85
Wheat,	75	80
Oats,	35	40
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	22	25
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	1,75
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	1,10
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple " new		40
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Considerable in this morning, finds ready sale at 13½ to 14.

Cotton.—We continue our quotations, but would remark that the prices are rather in favor of buyers.

Corn.—Small lots of new coming in, and sells at 70 and 75.

Flour.—Market unchanged.

A letter from New York this morning quotes prime Fayetteville cotton at 10¼, fair 9¾, common 8¼ to 8½—the article dull, feeling against it, with a probability of its decline.

10 tons best Peruvian Guano,

for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Oct. 11, 1852. 33*5t

Office of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company,

OCTOBER 11, 1852.

THE Trustees of this Company take pleasure in announcing to the public, that a connected line of their Road is completed from the limits of Fayetteville to Kingsbury, a distance of Ten miles, and they respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling public on and after the 15th inst., at the following

RATES OF TOLL:

For a 1 horse Vehicle,	1 cent per mile.
2 " ditto,	2 " "
3 " ditto,	2½ " "
4 " ditto,	3 " "
5 and over ditto,	3½ " "
Horse and rider, or loose horse,	½ " "
For Cattle, each,	¼ " "
Hogs,	⅛ " "
Sheep, for each ten head,	1 " "

All vehicles running regularly, i. e. vehicles making one or more trips per week, to be entitled to take a Ticket to and from Town, if

A 1 horse vehicle, at ¾ of a cent per mile; if a 2 horse vehicle, at 1½ cents per mile; if a 3 horse vehicle, at 1¾ cents per mile; if a 4 horse vehicle, at 2 cents per mile; if a 5 or 6 horse vehicle, at 2½ cents per mile.

Until further notice, Mr. Hugh Gilmore will receive Tolls at the above rates, at his house four miles from Town, and Mr. Nathan King at his Store at Kingsbury.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n
of the Board of Trustees.

Persons travelling on the Road without paying the regular rates, will be regarded as trespassers, and dealt with accordingly.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received their Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they call the attention of their customers and the public generally, being determined to sell on as good or better terms than any Store in the country. Call and see.

FULLER & SELLERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 12, 1852. 33-4w

Town Militia—Attention!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Company's Parade Ground, (Military Green,) on Friday, Oct. 15, 1852, at 9 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Regimental Parade. By order of the Captain.

J. R. McDONALD.

Oct. 1, 1852. 1t

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of Land, lying in Richmond county two miles from Laurel Hill, and one mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, containing 700 Acres, on which is a comfortable new Dwelling House, and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to work eight or ten good hands, and about three hundred acres of the most choice uncleared land in the county. It is well watered, having two wells of the best of water, with many fine springs convenient. Taking it all together, it is one of the most beautiful situations in the country. It is also convenient to a fine set of mills, and never-failing water course.

Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to come soon and look at the present crop and judge for themselves. I am anxious to sell, and will sell.

SIMEON McLEAN.

☞ The above Land will *positively* be sold at public sale on the 20th of October, with all other property and articles usually offered at sales.

Cottage Grove, Richmond, Oct. 10th. 33-1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting on my land either by day or night, with dogs or gun. Having had my stock injured at various times by the dogs of hunters, and a great deal of valuable timber destroyed by night hunting, I have tried for years in a mild way to stop it, but the practice is increasing. I am therefore driven to this course. In addition to the above, I have a quantity of hay and fodder stacked and housed on my farm, all of which is in danger of being burned by the falling of burning wads. There is scarcely a day but what there is more or less hunting about my field, and often by careless boys. I think that any one will see at once the propriety, if not the absolute necessity, of this caution. I hope that it will have the desired effect.

The above land is joined by Mrs. Catharine Evans above, and by Mr. Gainey below, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, half a mile below the Clarendon Bridge.

WILLIAM CADE.

Oct. 9, 1852. 33-4t

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, |
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do. |
Elijah Fuller, Esq., | Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor, |
" Cook & Johnson, |

L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Y

LAND FOR SALE.

ON the 22d inst., I will offer my LAND for sale, containing five acres, lying on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, four miles from town,—joins the lands of Mrs. Wetmore and Sheriff Johnson,—with a good Well of water and fine young Orchard on the premises. Any person wishing to buy would do well to examine the situation for themselves.

At the same time will be sold some Stock and Farming Utensils.

ABRAM JOHNSON.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33-2t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday the 13th November next, the LAND and MILL formerly known by the name of Harris's Mill, situate on Rocky River—the Land lying on both sides of the River, eight or nine miles South-west of Pittsborough, and in about two miles of the intended plank road leading through that section of country. This Mill has an excellent pair of Burrs, an excellent Corn mill, and the bolting works were newly constructed last Summer with castings, and is in good order for making Merchant Flour; only the shaft of the main wheel is broken. This seat is remarkable for its fall and water power, and with a tight dam the mill runs all the year. There is not a better seat for a factory of any kind in all this country, (so said by the best of judges.) The terms easy and will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises for themselves previous to the day of sale.

BROOKS & THOMPSON.

Chatham county, Oct. 4, 1852. 33ts

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of September 1, 1852:

Francis C Allen, F M Andrews.

Joseph Barber, Jas D Buie, Mariah Beasley, R C & H Bean, John Bell, Jane S Butler, Polly Ann Breek, James Baker, *country*.

Wm Colton, Amanda A Curmon, Isaac Clegg, Martha Chance, Henry T Collins.

S David, O H Dockery, Wyat Davis, H J Davis, Elias Felce, Sarah A Faucette.

R W Goldston, John Gibson, Jas Guiton, A H Gillette, William Gee, Gilmore & Pattee, Olin Godwin, Henry Goodman, Catherine Gay, John Geril.

Arch'd Hopper, Elizabeth Holmes, Richardson Hairworth, R K Holliday & Co, John R Hubbard.

Laura A Jones.

George W Mingus, John Maxwell, Jr, Catherine Maxwell, Angus Medlin, Norman Morrison.

Alex McGatchey, Colin McFadgen, Wm McNeill, McKay & Roberts, Mary McQueen, Alex McDermid, J R McBard, Murdoch McLean, Alex McKethan, Mary McMillan, A McFeland, J S Wellman, J A McNeill.

Jas Webborne.

Jonathan Prickett, J J Pennington, J W Farish.

M C Ray, Baldwin Richardson, D W Reardon.

Smith & Jones, J Stewart, Wm Sills, W F Sikes.

Lewis Taylor.

J T Williams, Burrell White, John Winston, John Williford, Stephen Wilson, Allen Wilson.

D G W P Lauder Bridge Div Sons of Temperance, Care of J H Johnson, Fayetteville.

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Oct. 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

and may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Jones, where they have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a choice selection of Liquors. Keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.

Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

FOR RENT.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees of Floral College, until the last Saturday in October, for the Steward's Hall for the ensuing year, commencing the 1st day of January, 1853.

F. K. NASH, Pres't.

WM. McKAY, Sec'y.

Sept. 28, 1852. 32td

A JOURNEYMAN Harness Maker

wanted immediately.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

Oct. 6, 1852. 32-3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made during the present Session of the Legislature of N. Carolina for a Charter for improving the Navigation of Upper Little River in Cumberland Co.

Oct. 5, 1852. 32-2t

F. & W. PLANK ROAD.

Dividend, No. 4.

A DIVIDEND of 3 per cent, or $1 50 per Share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 20th instant, to such stockholders only as have complied with the requisitions of the Directory in relation to stock payments.

Application to be made to Jno. M. Rose, Cl'k of the Board, at the office of the Company.

Further Notice.

All the original stockholders of the Company are hereby notified that one half of the amount due on their stock will be required to be paid by the 1st November, and the remainder on the 1st December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ED. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

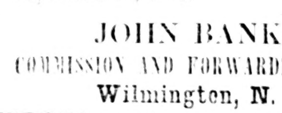
Oct. 6, 1852.

LEATHER.

HARNESS Leather, Calf and Goat Lining and Binding Skins. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
September 23, 1852. 28-6w

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m



The Brothers' Steamboat Company OR BANKS' LINE

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*" and a complement of Tow Boats to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't,
Wilmington.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts,
Fayetteville.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

Just received, per Str. Fanny,

Kerseys,
Jeans and Blankets,
Baskets and Tubs, assorted,
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Anvils, Bellows and Vices,
75 Kegs Nails,
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

BUTTER AND LARD.

A FEW Firkins Mountain Butter. North Carolina Lard, by the barrel or firkin. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 27, 1852. 29-2w

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Plain, Fig'd [illegible] French Merinos; English [illegible] and Pl Alpacas; [illegible] Mousselin de Laines, some en- [illegible] Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape [illegible] Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good [illegible] Carpets and Hearth Rugs, French and American Prints; Ginghams; [illegible] Bleached and Brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; [illegible] Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertions; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; [illegible] Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, [illegible] and Straw Trimmings; [illegible] and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, [illegible] together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage. North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
P. SHEMWELL.
Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

P. S. I [illegible] and a good assortment of [illegible] and Kerseys.

Hats! Hats!! Caps! Caps!! Boots and Shoes!!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest [illegible] in this line that he has ever offered [illegible] to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. [illegible] stock may be found [illegible] that can be bought [illegible] wholesale or retail.
JOHN C. THOMSON.
Old Stand, South-West Corner Market Square.
Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

☞ At the solicitation of numerous friends, [illegible] ARCHIBALD S. BROWN [illegible] as a candidate for the office [illegible]
Sept. 2[illegible], 1852. 29tf

☞ We are authorized to announce Lieut. Col. E. Fuller as a candidate for [illegible] of the 33d Reg't N. C. Militia.
Sept. 23. 29tf

The friends of Maj. Charles [illegible] as a candidate for the office of Colonel of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia, [illegible] by the resignation of Col. McCormick.
Sept. 1[illegible]. 28 tf

MILCH COW WANTED.

ANY one having a first rate one to sell, will please apply at the Observer Office.
Sept. 27.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, embracing every variety of style and quality adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade.

ALSO—Travelling Trunks and Carpet Bags; Shoe findings of every description.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Merchants in town and country wishing articles in our line, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
September 23, 1852. 28-6w

MUSIC.

A LOT of new MUSIC, consisting of Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c. Benigna Waltz and Cornelia Waltz, by Mrs. S. M. Mallett; Sylph Polka and Cumberland Polka, by L. H. Whitaker. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.
J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 20, 1852. 55-1ypd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west offers to sell his possessions in Moore county, N. C., situated on Juniper Creek, containing Twelve Hundred acres of land in one body. This land is well adapted for the culture of corn, cotton and wheat; for turpentine it is not to be surpassed, also for pine; is convenient to two turpentine distilleries—one in Moore, the other in Cumberland, either not exceeding four or five miles from said land; also, a sufficiency of water to put a distillery on the premises. A good dwelling and out houses on a high and healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
COLIN McFADYEN.
August 9. 15-sXw2m

Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws.

1 DOZ. full 3-16 thick, for sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDonald & McMaster, for the transaction of a general *Barter, Grocery, and Provision Business;* And expect to receive their full Stock by the 25th instant, at their Store on Gillespie street, a few doors above the State Bank.
J. R. McDONALD.
JOHN E. McMASTER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of Ben. He is about forty years old. I raised him; he is about six feet high; is a bright mulatto; is of fine figure; he has the finest qualifications for farming of all descriptions of any negro in this country; is well adapted for a driver. I have indulged him until we have disagreed, and the only cause is that he wants to be master, and I wish to be. Any one wishing to buy, will please call on
MAJOR WM. FORD.
Allen's Bridge, Marion Dist., S. C.
Sept. 22, 1852. 29-4t

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired [illegible].

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent will be added for every 90 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 18, 1852. 18tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER.
Grocers and Commission Merchants.
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 1[illegible], 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1852. 60tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. [illegible], 1852. 61tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH.

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1852. 4tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 18 tf

BOOK BINDERY.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Sept. 8, 1852. 21-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Dec. 12, 1852. 61y

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 19, 1851. 62 tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York.
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages.—Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.
W. H. HARDIN.
Aug. 30, 1852. 21

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Sam'l J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.
July 29, 1852. 13tf

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to
H. BRANSON & SON.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE,* two miles from the *Market,* on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.
A. A. McKETHAN.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

Received on Consignment.

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

SMALL AND TALL:
COME ONE, COME ALL,
And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

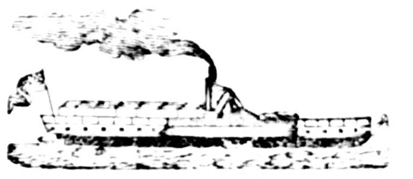
Repairing of every thing in the gun smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.
M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS,
Wilmington, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a stock of [illegible] Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, [illegible] Candles, [illegible] Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines, Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles [illegible] trade, which they will sell on [illegible] to dealers or consumers, on [illegible] terms for cash or in exchange for Naval Stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is [illegible] New York [illegible]
July 28, 1852. [illegible]



A CARD.

THE [illegible] Steamer [illegible]
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't.
[illegible]
May 12, [illegible]

That POLISH! how it Shines!
10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD [illegible] the public [illegible] of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand [illegible]

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed [illegible] in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to [illegible] their boots [illegible] use this Polish [illegible]

[illegible] under the Carolinian Printing Office.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67-6m

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 53tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of FISK'S celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 56-tf

10 TONS Swedes IRON, assorted sizes, for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

WESTERN BACON.

10 HHDS. just received and for sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
July 21, 1852. 10tf

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying 5½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out-houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.
H. BRANSON & SON.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery & Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms.
J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
August 30, 1852. 21tf

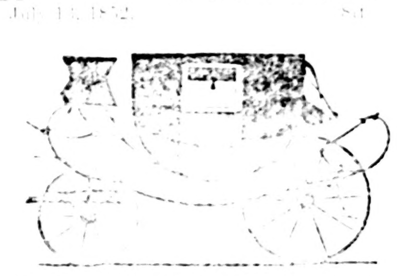
THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT COOKING STOVE.

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville street and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend these stoves in the state, and will prosecute [illegible] infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using any except those obtained from himself.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. [illegible]

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf



Only Burnt out in Part.
A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses,
[illegible] Buggies,
[illegible]
20 [illegible]
20 [illegible]
12 [illegible]

All of which are [illegible] of the most approved pattern and finish, and will compare with any work in the United States [illegible]

Having [illegible] in the above business for the past [illegible] years, his work is well known, and he refers to his customers for proof of its durability.

☞ All work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
July 26, 1852. 50

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia.

[illegible] YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous life [illegible] Kinkelin on Self-Preservation—Only 25 cents. This book, just published, is filled with useful information on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering and save annually thousands of lives. Parents by reading it will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return of mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, post paid, and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.
June [illegible], 1852. 9

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
July 12. 7-tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.
J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

Sedgewick on Damages.

A TREATISE on the Measure of Damages, by Theodore Sedgewick, Second Edition, revised and greatly enlarged.

Also, further supplies of The Works of Daniel Webster, 6 vol.; Wide, Wide World; Queechy; Days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar; The Harmonist; Methodist Hymns; Discipline of the M. E. Church; School Books, &c., &c., for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 7.

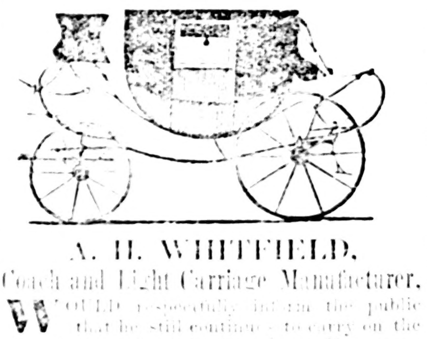
ZEVELY'S HOTEL,
SALEM, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having lately completed extensive additions to his house, takes this method of informing his friends, and the travelling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a superior style. The entire house, bedding, and furniture of every description is new and clean, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.

All the stages stop at this House.
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, July 24, 1852. 11-4mpd

FALL STOCK, 1852.
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 23, 1852. 19tf



A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best materials, by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, from bad workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash, or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and at the lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.
J. W. POWERS.
July 20, 1852. 7tf

Watches and Jewelry.

At J. M. BEASLEY'S
New Jeweler's Store,
ON HAY STREET, NEAR THE MARKET.

May be found quite a rich variety of *Watches and Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Military Goods, Surveyors' Compasses, Guns and Pistols, Pocket & Table Cutlery, Clocks, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Music Boxes, &c. &c.*
August 28, 1852. 21-6w

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

50 BAGS COFFEE,
10 hhds. SUGAR,
Just received and for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

WE are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

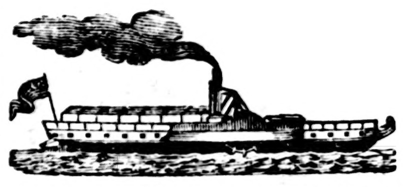
Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
August 25, 1852. 20tf

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BBLS. Spirits Turpentine, for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash.
T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.
DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.
D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

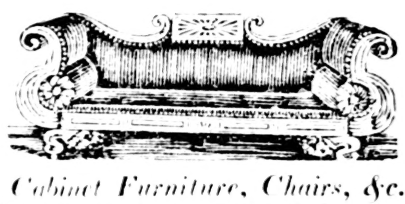
L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
August 21, 1850. 34tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.
J. W. MURPHY.
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Leaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.: with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

10 BARRELS Extra family Syrup.
6 do. Glue for Distillers.
5000 barrel bungs. For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
September 13, 1852. 25tf

Catgut and Whalebone Whips,

a genuine article, (warranted,) just received from New York, by
McDONALD & WHALEY.
Sept. 10, 1852. 25-4w

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 21Y

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and V. Equity. Price $3 50 and $3. These small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing. Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 19, 1851.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style [illegible]
August 1. 27tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the [illegible] generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate any who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.
E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters & [illegible] & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. [illegible] Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., [illegible] an county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852.

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.
JOHN J. [illegible]
ROBERT [illegible]
Jan'y 31, 1852.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

WILL receive orders for [illegible] lar Saw Steam Mills, [illegible] separate from the Engine, [illegible] other power—manufactured [illegible] most popular and best Mills now [illegible]

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines [illegible] for all purposes—the complete [illegible] Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills, [illegible] Mills complete, including Frame [illegible] frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.—[illegible] thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.
Fayetteville, May 19, 1852.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an Order made at September Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber will sell on Thursday the [illegible] day of October next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, three likely NEGROES belonging to the estate of John Ray, dec'd, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of said estate.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
DUNCAN SHAW, Commissioner.
Sept. 9, 1852.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Daniel Sutherland vs. Agatha Wright [illegible]
IN EQUITY.
Original Bill, to Fall Term 1852.

IT appearing by the affidavit of the complainant, that the defendant, Agatha Wright, is not an inhabitant of this State, publication is hereby made for the said defendant to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
September 18, 1852.

RED SPRING ACADEMY.

THE First Session in this Institution will commence on the 4th of October next, under the supervision of *John Purcell, A. B.*

The location is healthy and retired, being near the Springs whose waters have recently come into such high repute. The House is large and commodious. Board can be obtained at from 5 to 7 dollars per month. Tuition from 6 to 12 dollars per session of five months.
M. C. McNEILL, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Sept 27.

Head Quarters,
33d Reg't N. C. Militia.
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 27, 1852.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 14th Oct. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law, for Drill; and to have their respective Companies at the same place on Friday the 15th Oct. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Regimental Parade.

Also, by order of the late Brig. Gen. W. P. Dowd, an election for Colonel, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Duncan McCormick, will be held at the Court House, on the day of Regimental Parade.
ELIJAH FULLER,
29*tM] Lieut. Col. 33d Reg't N. C. M.

HEAD QUARTERS,
43d Reg't N. C. Militia.
GILLOPOLIS, Sept. 29, 1852.

THE Officers having the command of Companies in the 43d Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to have them at the usual place (Cross Roads) of Battalion review on Friday the 22d October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, are also notified to appear at the same place on Thursday the 21st October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law requires, for drill.
PETER P. SMITH,
31*tM] Colonel 43d Reg't N. C. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, given by me to [illegible] ly, payable on the 1st Jan'y next, as I do not intend paying it, not having received value therefor.
R. A. STUART.
Evans' Mills, Sept. 24, 1852.

Bank Checks for sale here.